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DANCE HIGHLIGHTS

KUMARI VYJAYANTIMALA of dance and film fame is giving a series of dance recitals at Matunga this week in aid of the Indian Gymkhana, a 25-year-old sport centre in Bombay North. A Bharatnatya artiste, her repertoire consists of classical and improvised folk dances.

In Folk Dance

EAST-WEST COMBINE

THERE is something deeper than the 'clash' of East-West style in this graceful ballet pose adopted by ballerina CELIA FRANCA and KUMUDINI, 20-year-old premier danseuse of the Ram Gopal ballet, at the Players' Theatre, Strand, London.

★

Kerala Hero's Exploits

(SEE PAGE 4)

World's Best Time-Keeper

BY A CORRESPONDENT

IN A few months' time Copenhagen will be able to claim that it has the world's most punctual clock. It will be placed in a clock case seven feet high in Copenhagen town hall where it will be on view to the public.

It will, of course, give the exact time, but, in addition, it will tell people lots of other things. It has ten faces which will tell sidereal time, the date, the month, the position of the sun, and the position of the planets. It will indicate also where and when eclipses of the sun and moon will take place, and on which day any date within the next 4,000 years will fall.

One of the clock mechanisms, which is called "The Festival Calendar" will tick over only once a year. Six minutes before midnight on New Year's Eve it will chime and work out automatically all the phases of the moon and the dates of holidays in the coming year.

The clock's workings which deal with astronomical time will perform calculations extending over a period of 25,700 years. Such a period must elapse before a new star rotation begins; in other words, it will take 25,700 years before the slowest moving wheel in the mechanism has completed a whole turn.

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The most impressive thing about this amazing clock is that all the immense calculations and the innumerable complexities of construction were worked out by one man alone: Jens Olsen, the Danish astro-mechanic. He devoted his whole life to the planning of his unique timepiece but it was only in 1944 that enough money was raised and sufficient interest taken in the matter for the actual building of the works to be considered. The work was begun, Jens Olsen was given a guarantee that the work would be completed, but he did not live to see the day. He died in 1945.

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The intricate mechanism of Jens Olsen's clock has been kept in storage for a long time while the final work on the arrangement of the clock and the case it will stand in was being done. The case alone presented the technicians with a difficult job. It is made of stainless steel, lined with mahogany. It is airtight but is not a

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WORLD'S LIGHTEST WATCH

WHEN an American aluminium manufacturer recently asked a famous watch factory in Geneva, Switzerland, if they could produce "the lightest watch on earth" fabricated of Aluminium, the answer was: "Of course but it will take a little time.

The result was a pocket-watch weighing seven-tenths of an ounce (20 grams), which is so light that it could float on water—inadvisable as the price is around £ 225 and it is not waterproof.

The extreme lightness of this precision, jewelled-liver Swiss pocket-watch is such that it equals the weight of three small sugar cubes, seventeen average-size cigarettes, or five sticks of chewinggum.

Most parts of the watch, including the plate and bridges, are made of aluminium alloy. The case, the dial, the hands—all but the pinions, wheels and jewels—are aluminium.

To create the lightest watch in the world required over a year of research and preparation, for in ordinary watches special homogeneous hard-metal alloys, which Swiss scientists have been developing over a three-hundred-year period, are ordinarily employed.

ODDITIES of NATURE • by CHUCK THORNDIKE

these HONEY ANTS SWOLLEN WITH SWEETNESS, SUPPLY MOST OF THE SUGAR IN THE DIET OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES!
—THANK TO AUSTRALIAN NEWS BUREAU—
the BILL OF THE TOUCAN, OF SOUTH AMERICA, IS VERY LIGHT, AND IS USED TO ROLL DOWN FOOD INTO THE THROAT OF THE BIRD!
TEN MILLION HUMANS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN INDIA ALONE, BY BUBONIC PLAGUE, TRANSMITTED BY RAT FLEAS!
GRANDAD OF ALL CITRUS TREES IS THE CITRON, FAMOUS DURING BIBLICAL TIMES. THOUGH ITS FRUIT IS NOT GOOD, ALL CITRUS FRUIT ARE BLENDS FROM THIS TREE!
—THANK TO TROPICAL WONDERLAND, MIAMI, FLA.

WEEK-END FUN

A little boy's favourite uncle was to be married, and the boy was questioning his mother about the wedding.

"Mother," he said, "the last three days they give them anything they want to eat, don't they?"

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The lady was having quite a time learning to drive. "Suppose," she asked her instructor, "the brakes gave way?"

"In that case," replied the long-suffering man, "just steer for the cheapest thing you see."

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The employer was interviewing a likely applicant. But he had one prejudice about his staff.

"Are you a clock-watcher?" he wanted to know.

"Certainly not," the man told him "I never worked at an inside job. I'm a whistle-listener."

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Boy Student: "What are you going to do tonight?"

Girl Student: "Nothing special. I'll probably write a letter or two, read a paper, listen to the radio, and so on."

Boy Student: "When you come to the 'so on' would you mind putting a couple of buttons on my shirt?"

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"Did you keep to the diet I prescribed for you?"

"I've tried to, doctor, but it hasn't been easy."

"Nonsense! I said you were to eat what your three-year-old baby boy eats."

"Yes, doctor, I know. Candles, pieces of coal, shoe-laces, india-rubber...."

•

A patient secretary was trying hard to persuade a caller to leave the premises.

"Are you quite sure," asked the persistent visitor, "that he is not at home?"

The secretary drew herself up to her full height.

"Would you be so impertinent as to doubt his word?" she asked.

•

The little child, who had been on her best behaviour, suddenly fixed her eyes on the visitor's face. The latter turned and said:

"Why are you staring at me like that, my dear?"

"Because Daddy says you are a self-made man."

"Quite right," said the visitor; "that is exactly what I am."

"Then why did you make yourself like that?" asked the child.

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A woman stepped off the penny scales and turned to her husband. He eyed her appreciatively. "Well, what's the verdict? A bit overweight?"

"Oh, no, I wouldn't say that," said his wife. "But according to the height table printed on the front, I should be about six inches taller."

Mother (on telephone): "Ann, dear, do you mind if father and I leave your children with you and Bob this evening? We've been invited out to a bridge party."

•

"Where's the manager?" demanded an irate-looking lady. "I want to return the washing machine I bought."

"What's the matter with it, madame?" inquired the salesman.

"Well, every time I get into it, the paddles knock me off my feet."

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A woman who was troubled with chronic nightmares and who frequently cried out in her sleep, advertised for room and board "with a family who would not object to screaming in the night." Among the answers she received was one which asked, "How often would you require us to scream?"

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Having recently taken up driving, a timid woman wanted everything to be just so. One day she complained to her husband, "That little mirror up there isn't set right."

"What's the matter with it?" the husband asked.

"I can't see myself at all," she said. "All I see is some car behind."

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The beggar had taken his stand by a railway station. He accosted a well-dressed man who was dashing past.

"Sorry, I'm in a hurry now, replied the man, "but I'll give you something tomorrow".

"No, that won't do," said the beggar, curtly. "You can't imagine how much money I've lost giving credit like that."

•

A clergyman went out with a boatman to try his luck at deep-sea fishing. They were a long way from shore when a sudden squall blew up which seemed likely to overwhelm the small craft.

"I wish I had been a better man," groaned the boatman, as he strove at his oars.

"And I wish I had been a better swimmer," remarked the clergyman thoughtfully.

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A young mother came to the door of the nursery and saw her husband, a lumber dealer, standing over the baby's crib.

Silently, she watched him as he stood looking down at the sleeping infant. In his face she read rapture, doubt, admiration, ecstasy, incredulity, wonder. Deeply touched, with eyes glistening, she tiptoed to his side and put her arms around his neck. "A penny for your thoughts, darling," she whispered.

Startled into consciousness, he blurted: "For the life of me, I don't see how they can make a crib like that for four bucks!"

Laughing At Foibles

BY PAUL HOLT

THE one thing other nations find hardest of all to understand about the English is their sense of humour. Some of them say it does not exist. That is perhaps because some say the English sense of humour is not a thing to be laughed at. Also, to those who will agree that our sense of humour is a laughing matter, there sometimes arise the queries: at what are we laughing? and why?

WE say, generally that we are laughing at ourselves. It is a private joke which we hugely enjoy. But then strangers say: 'It is unseemly to laugh at yourselves so. For what you are laughing at is nothing to laugh about at all.' So there we are: right back where we started!

I think perhaps it would be best, first, to lay down the principles of English laughter: to find out what makes us laugh and what our English humorists, both writers and comic cartoonists seek to make us laugh about. Two things make us laugh. Whatever happens they will always make us laugh.

The first thing is a breaking of the pattern of living. If you break a plate—or break a leg—some people will laugh. But the English laugh when a pattern of behaviour is broken. The second thing that makes us laugh is when anybody —Prime Minister or street-cleaner —goes on doing his business of governing or sweeping out of business hours, too long, so that in the end he finds himself doing what comes naturally to him in farcical circumstances.

Both reasons disclose, now I come to think of it, the essential restlessness in the English character. It shows our insistence, at all costs, to be free of rhythm and domination and a pattern of life.

Politicians have to be most wary of all of this trait in our national character. If we find a politician taking himself too seriously we chuckle. If he becomes pompous we hoot with merriment. But then if, to extricate himself from pomposity, he does something extravagant and thereby makes himself ridiculous again, we laugh again; but this time our laughter has a kindlier note to it. If we decide that the man is really trying hard to extricate himself we are apt to take him to our hearts and never be unkind to him again.

Democracy is, in many ways, an easy-going thing. But in this it is utterly exacting. We expect, indeed we demand, that our leaders shall be human beings and at all times vulnerable to us.

Politicians and men in public life either know this or learn it. Any English newspaper cartoonist will tell you that if he has done a particularly sharp caricature of some public man, like Mr. Churchill or Mr. Ernest Bevin, the victim himself is quite quickly on the telephone asking as a favour if he might have the original drawing.

Mr. Churchill must have at home the best and largest of all collections of drawings of himself. He is particularly fond of the way the great Australian cartoonist, David Low, pulls the Churchillian leg.

And any politician who betrays by so much as a pursing of the lips that he disapproves of being laughed at might just as well pack his trunks and retire from public life tomorrow, for there will be no future in store for him. Even the suspicion that he is having his right to laugh taken away from him makes the Englishman really angry.

The other thing we laugh at—doing something too often or too long—is exemplified in the way we love to tell stories about Englishmen who, when marooned on a desert island, refuse to talk to anybody marooned with them if they have not first been formally introduced. Of course, the truth here is that the Englishman would be all over the other chap so that he could say, and keep on

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BEAUTY AND THE BEASTS • Grave Hazards Of • Photographing Animals

WHEN Dowager Queen Mary recently wanted a book of animal photographs for her new great-grandson, Prince Charles, she went out and bought a book of animal photographs (in this case a volume entitled "The Sleepy Little Lion," by a young woman named Ylla—the World's Greatest Animal Photographer, writes Bill Davidson in "Collier's".

Ylla is one of the few human beings to make close-up photographs of wild water buffalo, an animal ferocious enough to be a match for tigers in jungle combat. In 1933, she was walking through the Vincennes Zoo in France when she noticed the female water buffalo with her recently born calf. Ylla had finished her day's shooting and she was on her way to Paris to keep a date, but this was an event important enough for the French, British and American newspapers. So, dressed just as she was, she persuaded a keeper to slip her inside the compound. Then, cautiously, she approached the mother and calf with her camera.

The mother unconcernedly kept licking the calf, and Ylla knelt down to make the photograph. Just then, however, she felt a strange sensation at the back of her neck. She wheeled around. The male water buffalo was standing there, head lowered! But he wasn't angry. He was, in fact, expressing great admiration for the chic red hat she was wearing, nuzzling it all over with his wet snout.

Ylla took it for granted that the water buffalo wasn't any more unfriendly than an aid cow. So she resumed taking the photos. The male, however, kept drooling on her and tickling her neck. He was fascinated by the red hat. Not only that, but he kept tipping her off balance every time she had the camera focused.

Finally, in exasperation, Ylla kicked at the ponderous beast, shouting, "Go away, you big fool, you!" The water buffalo still was nuzzling her hat as she finished the photos and left the cage.

That's all there was to a historic photographic event.

The next day, the same water buffalo charged a keeper as he entered the cage. The keeper was impaled on the animal's two-foot horns and gored to death.

Almost Human

Ylla has made intimate portraits of cats, dogs, horses, tapirs, aardvaks, fish, wart hogs, tigers, elephants, parrots, rhinoceroses, orangutans, asses and just about every other conceivable type of creature—except walruses which are not available this side of the Arctic Circle, and snakes, which she dislikes. Some of her photos have become classics, and they are as familar to most Americans as the Mona Lisa and Whistler's Mother.

Among these are a famous shot looking directly into the wide-open mouth of a hippopotamus, a polar bear floating languorously on his back in the water, a chimpanzee with finger to head as if figuring out a weighty problem, a kitten laughing, a group of pelicans gossiping, and a pair of graceful giraffes kissing.

When producer-movie actor James Cagney needed a boxing kangaroo for one of his films a few months ago, his office phoned Ylla. She looked through her files and answered sweetly, "Yes, I did photograph a boxing kangaroo a couple of years ago. His agent is a man named Shilling." Within a week, the kangaroo was on his way to Hollywood.

During the war, when the Germans needed portraits of bulldogs and bears for posters caricaturing England and Russia, they stole Ylla prints and plastered them all over Europe.

Today, pet owners stream to her studio in New York City to have their dogs and cats photographed with the magic Ylla touch—at the rate of dol. 60 per touch.

The New York Times recently wrote "Ylla's work is a new high in animal photography".

In 1942, when New York's Weyhe Gallery ran an exhibition of famous paintings and sculptures of animals, from primitive times to the present many of Ylla's photographs were included. They were considered such outstanding works that in the advertisements of the exhibition she was given more prominent billing than such world-renowned artists as Goya, Degas and Picasso.

Yll's last name is Koffler, but she never uses it except when signing checks and contracts—which is often, since in addition to her regular work, she is collecting royalties on 12 books of photographs.

These books, average well over 20,000 copies in sales.

Ylla was born in Vienna of a Rumanian father and a Yugoslav mother, who were residents of Hungary. Her father was a well-to-do business man in that country, but shortly after Ylla was born, World War I broke out. Then came the Bela Kun Communist terror in Hungary, followed by other Balkan upheavals. As a result, Ylla remembers a childhood of almost constant flight. "We were always escaping from somewhere," she says, "with Mother's jewels sewed into her fur collar, the family money hidden in my shoes, and both of us sitting on a sack of flour".

Just for practice Ylla made photographs of the dogs—then cows and all other animals that she encountered on her morning walks.

When she got to Paris Ylla's practice photos were entered in an exhibition at the Pleyade Gallery. The photos enchanted the critics.

The astounded Ylla opened a pet portrait studio on the Rue Desrenaudes in Paris, and soon a publisher was clamouring for two books, which she did, entitled simply 'Cats,' and 'Dogs'. She followed with another tremendously popular book of mother-and-baby animals called 'Big and Little', and then she was invited to go to London to illustrate a new book, Animal Language', by Julian Huxley, then secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

The illustrations consisted mostly of shots of animals with their mouths open, a circumstance which, Ylla says "was due mostly to the fact that I was offering them something to eat—not that they had anything to say".

By the time World War II broke out, Ylla's fame had spread to the United States, where American editions of her books were published by Scribner's and later by Harper and Brothers.

Narrow Escape

She visited the Antwerp Zoo and a bird-sanctuary island off the coast of Brittany, and she continued to have her narrow escapes. For instance, at the Cleres Zoo in France, she went into a compound to photograph a Japanese stag. The frightened stag backed up and backed up. When he reached the fence and couldn't retreat any more, he attacked. He charged directly at her with his sword-pointed antlers.

Ylla stood transfixed, and only a freak bit of geography saved her. The stag was running down an incline from the peak of a small hill, so that when he hit Ylla, she was still a foot or so below him. Accordingly, he struck her with his forehead rather than his horns, and she was merely knocked to the ground and bruised instead of being run through by the antlers. Her remarks after this escape were classic. She said, "He ran away, and I ran away, and the session was over".

Even more exciting than all this was Ylla's escape from the Germans in 1940. On June 10th, four days before the Germans arrived, she was told she would have to wait 10 days to get papers to leave Paris, on the ground that she was an alien. So she sent her cameras to Tours with a friend in the French Ministry of Information; and then a group of American Quakers heading south hid her under the back seat of their truck, out of sight of the military police, who were checking all vehicles on the road.

When she arrived in Tours, however, she found that the Ministry of Information already had moved on to Bordeaux. Only one young man remained behind to close up. He took one look at her, whistled, and offered her a ride in his car. In this way, she got to Bordeaux, in a convoy headed by American correspondent Edgar Ansel Mowrer and French writer Eve Curie.

In Bordeaux, she found her cameras, and almost miraculously she got a truck driver to smuggle nearly a thousand of her priceless negatives from her Paris studio to Marseilles.

Here she did a bit of smuggling herself, taking pictures of the wretched conditions in Vichy France and sneaking them out of the country to American magazines.

Once she was arrested for illegal photo taking; and on another occasion, she and one of the Quaker girls were almost caught hiding an escaped Free French air force officer in their apartment. The Vichy police suspected this and sent a man in an aviator's jacket to ask her how he could join De Gaulle. She gave a pro-Petain answer, but the police came at 6.00 the next morning to quiz her. After hours of questioning they let her go—presumably to see if she would contact anyone else.

A few days later, however, Ylla's American visa came through (thanks to the sponsorship of The Museum of Modern Art and the publisher of U.S. Camera), and she was on her way to Martinique on a French liner called the 'Winnipeg'.

The sailors were Dutch! They took the 'Winnipeg' to Trinidad, a British island—and in less than a week she was in New York.

Ylla's welcome in New York couldn't have been warmer if she had been a liberated guided-missile scientist. Three days after she arrived, she was invited by the Bronx Zoo to photograph the lions. A few weeks after that, The Museum of Modern Art recommended clients whose fees helped her open a studio. And soon, her photographs were appearing in newspapers and magazines all over the country. In 1942, she was bitten by Madame Chiang Kai-shek's panda in the Bronx Zoo. This story got into the newspapers, and from that moment, on she REALLY was made. In a short time, she picked up 30 portrait clients, four magazine layouts and three dog-food advertising accounts.

Much of her work consists of what she calls "hunting." When she goes hunting, Ylla dons a pair of slacks and a short-length coat and heads for a zoo.

She knows, for instance, that the elephants in the New York zoos are dangerous to approach, whereas the paris zoo eelphants are gentle as ponies. She refers to Pete, the Bronx Zoo hippopotamus, as a "sweet old dear", but she wouldn't come within 20 feet of the Vincennes Zoo hippos. She knows that the New York panda bites, that the Paris giraffes kick, that a certain baby elephant will snatch clothing from her back, and that antelopes can break their legs running away from her.

Chimp Respects A Uniform

In Philadelphia, a chimpanzee spat dirty water at her whenever she passed his cage. She put on a keeper's uniform and the chimp stopped spitting.

In Baltimore, she had to deal with a camera-shy hippo that submerged in his tank and stayed there every time she pulled out her camera. She finally figured out that he had been frightened by a host of news cameras when he first arrived in Baltimore. She switched to a smaller, less-conspicuous camera and shot in the sunlight without flash bulbs. The hippo remained above the surface.

In London, she got dramatic shots of an eagle that inexplicably hates one of the zoo porters. This poor man has never had a cross word with the eagle, yet every time he passes by, the huge bird spreads its wings and wakes up the neighborhood with its screams.

The same thing happens with a hippo in Philadelphia who has a similar un-

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MY DEAR, SUCH A BORE!

Fuel cuts, cold war, 'hot air' politics—all slide over the disinterested head of Bessie the lioness gaping wide her jaws in a mighty yawn at the London Zoo. But just mention a cut in her ration of meat and she will snap to attention.

STORY OF LION IN AN ELEVATOR

THE call to the British to 'Quit India' had been raised several times in various parts of the country. Mahatma Gandhi's was the non-violent method but other patriots took up arms and fought relentlessly as is shown in this

FREEDOM BATTLE FROM WYNAD HILLS

When The 'Iron Duke' Faced Pazhassi Raja

BY PRABHAKARAN PALISSERY

THOUGH it was Mahatma Gandhi, deep rooted in the Ahimsa philosophy and well versed in the satyagraha technique, who raised the 'Quit India' slogan, in a sense, it was Kerala Varma, Pazhassi Raja who had raised the same war cry against the British a hundred and forty-three years ago. We cannot forget that fiery patriot who sacrificed his all, nay, his very life in an attempt to oust the greedy foreigners from Malabar.

The memory of that Pazhassi raja, who had fought indefatigably with the East India Company to maintain the freedom of Kerala, and the honour of his status, still lingers in our memory. Long did he try to expel the all-grabbing English merchants from the soil. Tremendous were the tribulations he had undergone for the sake of freedom; stupendous was his energy in fighting the foes of his country. Thanks to his patriotic fervour he h[illegible] to relinquish his home and take refuge in the dense forests of Wynad hills, from there he carried on incessant campaigns against the English. Though nearly a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since his martyrdom, even today, the saga of his exploits instils a new sensation of patriotic fervour in our mind. For about ten years that formidable merchant company had to focus all their energy on this beacon-bearer of freedom. "We could defeat this enemy only after sacrificing many lives and incalculable amount of wealth," one of the English generals has recorded about Pazhassi Raja, who had pledged all to rid the country of the imperialistic foreigners.

British Game

Kerala Varma had been on most amicable terms with them, when the English first came to Tellichey. He was the raja of Kottayam, who had the name of Pazhassi raja because of his residence in a palace at a place of the name of Pazhassi. Both the taluks of Kottayam and Wynad in Malabar belonged to the Kottayam clan then. In the two wars the English had fought with Haider Ali and his son Tippu, Kerala Varma had been their ally and friend. But later events were to show that the English kept up the friendship just to gain their own ends.

In 1792 when the whole of Malabar passed into the hands of the Company, Kerala Varma, who had not so far known an overlord had fallen out with the English. The immediate cause of the rupture was that the foreign merchants conveniently forgot one clause of a treaty between them and Kerala Varma. The latter had helped them in the two wars on the understanding that once the invaders from Mysore were driven out of Malabar, he would get back his ancestral territories overrun by the former.

When the war was over the English proclaimed themselves lords of Malabar. By that proclamation they declared beyond doubt that all territories recovered from the 'Tiger of Mysore' had become the estate of the East India Company.

The Clash

When things got to that head Kerala Varma had no go but to take up his sword in support of his rightful claims. In 1795, in despair, he invaded the territory, which legally belonged to him, but was under the rule of the British. Another cause for the rupture is said to be that Kerala Varma punished some Moplahs for a criminal action, according to the custom then prevailing in Malabar, and that too, without the sanction of the Company, who deemed themselves to have the last word in these matters. The East India Company was not in a mood to view this and the attack on their territory in a lenient manner, and they sent Lt. James Gordon with a posse of 300 sepoys to arrest Pazhassi raja in his own palace. By the time the military came to his place, Kerala Varma had effected a successful withdrawal of his family and forces. The Company's troops were then engaged in a long drawn-out hunt for this evasive rebel, but the guerilla tactics adopted by Kerala Varma gave them no peace for years together. He roused up the residents of those taluks of Kottayam and Wynad, who were with him to a single man, and the vigorous methods of non-co-operation movement chalked out by him proved no easy thing for the English to tackle. When Pazhassi realised it may not be safe to remain in the open country, he shifted himself to the hill tracts of Wynad and carried on his assaults on the Company's men and their properties from that inaccessible region.

There had been no established form of government then. The Company had no regular servants of their own to collect revenues, or administer Law and Justice. They had entrusted these to local chiefs on a treaty basis; taking care that their own income was assured, while they did not mind much how their representatives were executing their real duties. None of the princes, like the Zamorin of Calicut, or any body else had any nerve to resist the methods of the Company. It was Kerala Varma alone, who had the spirit to resist them single-handed. When the Company became his enemy, Pazhassi raja began to harass them in all sorts of manner and at all sorts of places; and thus it turned out that the Company had no real power in those taluks of Kottayam and Wynad. Then the English tried the 'divide and rule' tactics, and made an attempt to subdue Kerala Varma with the aid of his enemy the Raja of Kurumbrand. There also the Company had to acknowledge defeat. Finally when they realised how costly an enemy he was the English decided to conciliate him, and entered into a treaty with him. The Pazhassi raja returned home then, and once again he was at his palace at Kottayam.

Second Clash

Yet, shortly it became evident that the Company had no sincere intention of returning his territories. In the mean time, the Company's servants were engaged in commandeering hill spices from the Wynad, which territory in fact belonged to Kerala Varma. This action incensed him beyond measure. The former misdeeds of the Company and their attempts at his capture came to his mind; and he thought similar attempts on his person may be made once more. Hence, once against he quitted his palace with his followers, and took to the hill tracts of Wynad. He was a past master at guerilla warfare, and his ceaseless pursuit of the Company's troops began again; and the Company's hold on those two taluks, claimed by Kerala Varma, became virtually nil.

The foreign merchants then reverted to old methods of reconciliation, and negotiations for the cessation of hostilities were begun. Once Pazhassi raja did appear before the Company's representatives accompanied by an escort of 1,500 of his trusted followers.

Though the talks were carried on for more than one week, little came out of it, as Kerala Varma was not prepared to accept the suzerainty of the English merchants, while the latter stood firm on that issue. The negotiations fizzled out, and Pazhassi returned to his jungle quarters disgusted with the double-dealing methods of the Company. He redoubled his efforts to expel the foreigners, and the English also realised that their position on the west coast would not be secure unless this irrepressible personality was not removed from their path of conquest.

All-Out Battle

Every day the sepoys of the East India Company were ordered to hunt Kerala Varma; but in fact, it was they who were being hunted out of Malabar.

The English made preparations to encircle Wynad from all directions, and had brought down large forces from Bombay too, thinking the strength of military personnel from the Madras area not sufficient to tackle the enemy. Actually, though he lived in the Wynad forests, Kerala Varma had roused up the patriotic fervour of the residents of a bigger area and the operations of the Company were resisted by the supporters of Pazhassi in all those parts. Many were the skirmishes but invariably in all these it was Kerala Varma who came out victorious.

The Iron Duke

At that time the English troops were under the command of Col. Wellesley, who later became famous as the conqueror of Nepoleon, and was known as the Duke of Wellington. May be it was because he happened to live in a small corner of Malabar that the world does not know how brilliant a personality the Raja of Pazhassi was, and how did he nettle Wellesley, who was to flower out as the Iron Duke.

Wellesley himself has recorded in almost all of his despatches the herculean task he had to face in dealing with Kerala Varma, and his military tactics. In a way it can be said that Pazhassi raja was the 'Guru' who gave splendid field practice in mountain warfare to Wellesley, which did stand him in good stead when he was engaged on the Spanish soil in the war with Napoleon.

In a despatch from Kanhileri camp sent on 18th September 1800, Wellesley has written that the most important fact which demanded their constant attention was the conflict with Pazhassi raja; and when he was subdued all Malabar will become quiet, and then they (English) could withdraw the crowd of military personnel from that area.

He further mentions that the opposition from Kerala Varma was gaining momentum day by day, and that the English could decide on the next conduct of the war only after very careful deliberations. In another despatch he has reiterated that the situation prevailing in Malabar and particularly in Wynad could be remedied only by the conquest of that difficult terrain, and that irreconcilable foe—the Pazhassi raja.

Treachery Wins

The English did try all means, though in vain, to put a stop to the activities of that revolutionary patriot, who was giving them no peace or rest. Where direct military attacks could not unstring him, they tried intrigues and bribery. Finally, the English succeeded in isolating him from a part of followers, who fell an easy prey to the bribes of the foreigners.

By the heartless treachery of one of his own trusted men Kerala Varma was led, under some pretence, to a place where the English troops were waiting ready to pounce on him as soon as he put in an appearance.

Unfortunately he could not escape from that betrayal; but, traditions differ as to details how the end came. Some say that the selfless fighter for freedom did commit suicide as the last choice when he realised that he was about to fall into the enemy's hands; others adduce that he was shot dead by the troops. But one thing is certain, the English could not capture him alive try however much they did.

We have no further knowledge excepting that the mortal remains of that valiant patriot were interred at Manantoddy; one of the English generals has mentioned it in a despatch of his sent from Wynad. Thus did the icy hands of death fall on that staunch fighter on the forenoon of 30th November, 1805. It is believed the exact spot of his interrment is some where near the Hospital Hill, for it was there the Company

(Continued On Page 28)

'ON THE MARCH'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Philately On The Decline

UNDESIRABLE TRENDS THREATEN EXTINCTION

THIS week I am going to discuss some aspects of our hobby that are — to say the very least — intensely disturbing. In such a thing as Philately, there can be no dictator, neither arbitrary or otherwise. The charm of stamps lies in the very fact that one man can collect one thing, and another something quite different, while both may be perfectly right.

But my topic is not fashion, and the hundred and one whims and fancies that have sprung up, but trends which have already gone so far unchecked that if a halt is not called pretty soon, the hobby, as we who love it have known it all these years, will be a thing of the past. Money has always been part of our world. Now High Finance—in all the uglier meaning of the phrase —seems intent on swallowing the very men who gave it birth.

If only a few years ago one collector had asked another: "What is the difference between an unused stamp and a used one?" the answer would probably have been "A used stamp is one that has gone through the post". So far so good. The reply would have been the logical one and perfectly correct. But all this is supposed to have happened in the days before stamp collectors became lords of creation and the might of the bureaucracy trembled at his very frown.

A lot of what I am going to write today has been said many times before, but is necessary for a proper understanding of the mess—none too strong a word—that philately finds itself in. No dictator has sprung up in a day, nor was Rome built in one. And as far this "mess" that I am referring to is concerned, the signs have been there for all to see over a number of years.

Penny Post Arrives

SCANDALISED by the altogether exorbitant scale of rates that was then in force, Rowland Hill had the brilliant idea of introducing a flat fee for all correspondence carried within the confines of the realm. The plan seemed so perfect and the general public so fell in love with the whole thing, that soon the hitherto "dumb" masses, unused to putting pen to paper, began to take a sudden interest in their friends and neighbours, and to send them letters with those funny-looking coloured stickers on them.

When foreigners, who had always thought the English to be stuffy, phlegmatic and altogether unimaginative, realised that for once they had hit upon an original idea and a brilliant one, they were not long in following. Before the decade was over, several countries had entered the field, not only in Europe, but in the far-flung Americas and in utterly "heathen" and God-forsaken places like the penal settlements of Australia and in Asia.

No one is quite sure just how philately came into existence but it is likely that schoolboys had a lot to do with it. Anyhow, by 1850, there were a lot of people —surprisingly enough, a few of them happened to be grown-ups! —who collected the darned things. At first, naturally, things were pretty haphazard, with most people content with a tuppeny exercise book and a pot of glue Then a few, more discerning than the rest, felt that it would be worthwhile systematising this "gathering" of stamps, and set about classifying them methodically.

Adolescence

A couple of enterprising individuals brought out a "catalogue," other enthusiasts banded themselves into small groups and discussed this common craze. The general public, in the meanwhile, casting pitying glances, dubbed these mad collectors "timbromaniacs". In those days men could still hope to achieve a fair degree of completion. Some looked ahead into the future and busied themselves getting together specimens of each and every stamp ever issued.

This was the era when the collections of Ferrary and other fabulous men were in process of formation. Penny blacks were a shilling a dozen, and stamps, though they had a definite value, were still restricted—or so thought the public—to a few harmless eccentrics, apart from the usual schoolboys who—grubby and amassive as schoolboys always are—formed the backbone of the hobby then as now.

Then gradually things began to alter. No longer was "Philately", as it was now termed, the plaything of kids. Fairly intelligent and respectable folk began to take an interest in those gaudy bits of paper. Why, some people even had the hardihood to display them in shop windows and sell them to bright-eyed youngsters! Originally, the appeal of the postage stamp lay mostly in its purely pictorial aspect. Finance did not enter very much into consideration.

Coming Of Age

THEN governments realised that stamps and pictures went very well together. There still were a few restraints, and stamps were still meant primarily for postage, but collectors, as a class, had at last come to the notice of officialdom. Later came the "Seebeck" affair, where a dealer undertook to do the printing free if he was allowed to hawk the remainders to collectors after the stamps themselves had been demonetised.

Apart from a few "sad sacks" who gloomily declaimed that this was the beginning of the end, most collectors simply weren't bothered. Those who did not like the Seebecks boycotted them and the kids, who lapped up "Cat 5/-" at a penny apiece were pleased as Punch. Liberia kept the presses going day and night, giving the album the most amazing varieties of flora and fauna. Borneo followed suit and, when certain values went beyond the reach of the collector, obligingly cancelled remainders with black bars and knocked the bottom out of the market.

Matters had now reached the stage where collectors felt compelled to ask "is this stamp used". The postmark was there as plain as daylight: what they wanted to know was exactly WHAT the cancellation represented. For there WERE a few collectors who still believed that the primary function of a stamp was to prepay postage, who felt that there was something suspect in the attitude of a country that merely provided "gumpaps" for the asking.

The stamps shown above are crude, yes; but at least they do not suffer from the taint of being merely mass produced for the collector. Look up their catalogue and you will see how they compare in the estimation of the philatelist with modern "pretties".

Seeing that "cancelled remainders" were being given a separate listing—at a large discount—in most of the reputable catalogues, the issuing authorities of certain countries, throwing caution and decency to the winds, quite brazenly brought out "Stamps" which were—to be honest—only labels. True they COULD be used for postage; but they seldom were. San Marino entered the lists. Revenues went up; prestige down. Who was worried? The collectors were there to buy the stuff, what was the harm in giving them what they wanted? None whatever. Monaco, Leichtenstein, Liberia, some of the South Americans who were on the verge of bankruptcy—all these felt they had an excuse, for stamps were practically their sole source of revenue.

Cancelled To Order

FORMERLY collectors had to take the good with the bad, the beautifully postmarked stamp with the one that looked as if a tank had trodden on it. Those who collected "fine used" really knew what the phrase meant, and what effort the acquisition of a perfectly cancelled copy entailed. But with the tribe getting more and more finicky about what it called "condition", dealers were in a quandary. Customers refused to touch heavy obliterations with a barge-pole, and stocks began to pile up.

Therefore they—the dealers—began a campaign to get the Post Office to use its chops with a little less vehemence. The move was laudable enough, but it had peculiar repercussions on the hobby. A certain number of governments—the British and the Indian come readily to mind—replied that stamps were meant to be defaced and that they would go on defacing them as thoroughly as possible, and collectors could, if they so wished, go hang!

Other governments, rather more shrewd, fell in with the demand, and another word came into the philatelic vocabulary—"cancelled to order".

This simply meant that when a collector wanted a stamp with an adorable little chop put "just right"—so that only a tiny fraction of the outer edge was blackened—there was the Post Office ever ready to oblige! One no longer had to send a letter through the post and leave it at the mercy of some dumb-cluck clerk. Instead, one just walked up to the "Philatelic Bureau", handed over the cash, and took any number of perfectly cancelled specimens. Whether a single copy or a sheet, did not matter; both were available for the asking only provided the thiry pieces of silver were passed over the counter!

New Danish Issues

TWO new stamps were issued by Denmark on the 8th of February. Values are 35 ore and 55 ore, and the design is the ordinary "king's head" type. In the usual definative format, the stamps are greenish black and dark brown respectively. Frederick IX, King of Denmark will, incidentally, be 52 next month, and there will most likely be the usual concourse of enthusiastic Danes outside the Royal palace, to pay their homage to their rulers, for both the King and his Queen are very well liked by the populace.

The king's ancestors have ruled the land for over a thousand years, and their hold on their people's hearts is well illustrated by the fact that, in contrast to the bodyguards with which certain others perforce have to surround themselves, the Danish monarch can move freely among his subjects. The Swedish born Queen is shown along with Princess Margaret on a stamp issued in 1941.

COMMEMORATIVES

TO celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Naval Officers' College, two special stamps were issued on 26th February. Both feature an old three-masted schooner and are of 25 and 50 ores. Colours are red and blue respectively.

Hans Orsted, famous Danish physicist, made discoveries in the field of electro-magnetics which led to great scientific advances. Chief among these was the discovery that an electrical current influences a magnetic needle, causing it to turn according to certain definite rules. In his honour, a special 50 ore blue will be issued on March 9th.

Denmark first issued postage stamps in 1851, and the Centennial of this event will be celebrated by a stamp exhibition to be held at the Charlottenburg Palace in Copenhagen on May 9th, when, with the co-operation of the Danish Postal authorities, a number of rare and possibly unique items will be featured. Danish Philatelic Societies will also contribute exhibits, and altogether there will be over 800 entries.

...And From The Iron Curtain

RUMANIA

The 9th University Games at Jarma are commemorated by the issue of a new set of stamps from Rumania. There are five in all, attractive in design, though the offset-litho process renders the labels a little on the shoddy side. The subjects have also been drawn from Winter Sports, the 4 lei brown showing ski-jumping, the 5 lei red, skating, the 11 lei skiing, the 20 lei ice-hockey and the 31 lei in sage green the sport of bob sleighing, which, while it appears easy enough, can be responsible for some nasty spills.

*

ALBANIA

Messrs House and Jindra Schmidt are the designers of three Air labels printed in Czechoslovakia for their Albanian comrades. ½, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 leks are the values. Designs are an aeroplane and the towns of Khimara, Scutari and Butrinto, though—evidently through an excess of patriotic zeal—the places have been renamed Vuno-Himare, Rozafat-Shkoder and Keshtjelle-Butrinto. Shades of Rumpelstiltskin!

TO BE CONTINUED:—

"Philately On the Decline" will be continued next week, when the logical outcome of these ruinous "ramps" will be dicussed, with special stress on how even a hitherto philatelically unblemished country like Britain is being affected by the general malaise.

Libel Suit Against MacCarthy

DREW PEARSON'S ALLEGATIONS

WASHINGTON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): The World's highest paid newspaper columnist, Drew Pearson, on Friday sued Republican Senator Joseph MacCarthy, Leader of the Anti-Communist campaign in the United States, for six hundred thousand dollars for physical and libellous attacks.

He claimed 250,000 dollars for what he said was physical attack made on him by Senator MacCarthy at a private dinner on December 12, 1950.

The other 350,000 dollars were claimed for an alleged "libellous, false and defamatory attack" in a statement published by Senator MacCarthy on December 15, 1950.

Mr. Pearson also sued Senator MacCarthy "and others" for three million dollars or more alleging they made similar statements and contrived to hold him up to public scorn and ridicule.

RED CROSS CHIEF IN DELHI

Visits Indian Headquarters

NEW DELHI, March 3 (UPI): Dr. Paul Ruegger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who is on his way to China on an important Red Cross mission, arrived in Delhi yesterday, in a special Red Cross plane accompanied by Madame Ruegger.

Dr. and Madame Ruegger and members of his mission, visited the Indian Red Cross headquarters at Talkatora Road where they were received and taken round by the Secretary General. Later in the evening Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society, held a reception in honour of the distinguished visitors at her residence in Willingdon Crescent.

AIR SPACE NOT VIOLATED

Greece Denies Charges

ATHENS, Mar. 3 (PTI-Reuter) Greek Prime Minister Sophocles Venizelos today denied Bulgarian allegations at Lake Success yesterday that Greek aircraft had violated Bulgarian air space.

He said the allegations were a "continuation of the Cominform's cold war".

Bulgaria complained yesterday in a letter to the United Nations from Deputy Foreign Minister, Evgeni Kamenov, that Greek aircraft had "violated Bulgarian air space" seven times. They had flown over Bulgaria at a very low height.

Russian Paper Accuses United Nations

LONDON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Russian Communist Party newspaper 'Pravda' said today that the United Nations organisation had now become "a means of war".

An "aggressive cell" operating inside, it caried all the decisions, it said.

"The peace-loving nations will not consent to such an unbearable situation.

"UNO is faced with the choice of fulfilling the demand of the 'Peace Congress' or sharing the fate of the League of Nations and falling to pieces".

RANGOON TALKS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

RANGOON, March 3 (UPI): Considerable progress has been made in the discussions between India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Burma regarding the solution of problems common to the four countries, it is learnt.

In an interview to the press here, U Ba Swe, General Secretary of the AFPFL, said that the discussions centred round three main problems, namely the prevention of a third world war, the observance of a strict neutrality in the event of such a war, and the taking of joint defence measures to ensure the security of the four countries concerned.

U Ba Swe added that provision had been made for joint action by the governments concerned and political organizations and peoples of these countries in the final proposals formulated for the solution of those problems.

General Debate On Budget Ends

MINISTER'S APPEAL TO SAVE MORE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH a battery of six Ministers led by the Chief Minister B. G. Kher, replying to the criticisms made on the floor of the House, the three-day General debate on the budget proposals of the Bombay state, concluded this morning.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Prohibition, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Mr. V. L. Mehta Finance Minister, all of whom participated in the four hour debate ending at noon, stoutly defended the budget.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister ended the morning's session with an appeal "from one who has no political past and one who has no political future" to stint and save so that the "Government may bring prosperity and progress to the people, individually and collectively."

In the course of a brief fifteen miuntes intervention, Chief Minister Kher deplored the deterioration in the tone of the Opposition in the State's Legislature.

The House will take up consideration of cut motions on Monday.

ABUSIVE OPPOSITION

Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher recalled the efforts made by the stalwarts of the former Opposition to make an exhaustive study of the problems that faced them and to offer constructive criticism. The Opposition since then had completely changed. It had dwindled down in quality as well as in number. It appeared to him that at present the Opposition was concerned only with running down the administration.

The Chief Minister complained that the tone of the debate had deteriorated. The place of sound and reasonable arguments was taken by abuse and invective. The dignity and decorum so necessary in parliamentary life were lacking in the Opposition. What it lacked in constructive genius it tried to make up only by venting its spleen on the party in power. Even the language that was used was such as "would have shocked the ears of those who occupied these benches 20 years ago."

PROHIBITION

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health referred to the success of prohibition. Answering the advocates of a "go-slow" policy, he said: "If we are going to have prohibition we must have it here and now." That was necessary to save the people from moral degeneration.

The Minister pointed out at the outset that they had rationed only food and sugar because they were in short supply. What was lost by reduction in the quantum of food was made up by supplementary foods like potato, sago, dates, bananas and various other articles.

The Minister cited figures to refute the argument that death-rate had gone up on account of the lack of nourishing food. The expectation of life also had increased and not diminished.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Prohibition, made out a strong case in defence of prohibition. He said that prohibition had proved to be a great boon to the people. He asserted that prohibition did involve not only material values, but moral values as well. Looking from that point of view, he had no doubt in his mind that it had achieved its objective. It was true that there was illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor. They might not have achieved hundred per cent success in that direction; nevertheless it could be said that what they had actually achieved was something which was beyond the expectations of even the critics themselves.

Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, said that decontrol would ultimately lead to hoarding and profiteering. The Price level of foodgrains in the State, he maintained, was 25 per cent higher than those prevailing in most other States.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister of Agriculture said that the Government of Bombay was in a position to meet the demands of the cultivators in respect of fodder, iron, steel and cement. The "Grow More Food" scheme in the State had not proved a failure, he said

He said that the members who had assured that the scheme had failed after reading the bulletin issued by the Reserve Bank of India on the subject had ignored that the bulletin related to the years 1948-49. The conditions had changed since then. Besides, the five talukas which had come under the survey of the Reserve Bank were affected with either famine or with scarcity and hence a correct appraisal of the position could not be made. In those talukas, there was famine all round, while some of the talukas had been affected by the cyclone and malaria.

IRRIGATION

Mr. Patil maintained that the well construction schemes of the Government had proved a blessing to the people and to the cultivators, and had resulted in overall increased production in the districts of Poona and Sholapur.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works said that the minor irrigation schemes of the Government were the most successful. The Ministry wished to emphasise the usefulness of the idea of the various minor irrigation schemes and he was glad to note that the people had begun to take kindly to it.

The Government wished to have one major road in every one of the merged States which "were the poorest in that regard". The Government hoped to obtain help from the Central Road Fund and hoped to build 12 main roads and six bridges very soon in the merged areas

"We do not regard the Koyna Scheme as a Maharashtrian scheme as members have alleged here; we are interested in making it a scheme which will result in benefit to the State" he said.

WITHIN MEANS

Mr. V. L. Mehta Finance Minister, who began his speech with a quotation from Robert Burns: "Give us the gift, O God, to see us as others see us", said that he often felt his position "very unenviable". Members had expressed pleasure that the Minister had been able to balance both sides of the budget; this was purely because he had tried "to cut the coat according to cloth and not by manipulating or juggling with figures".

Mr. Mehta said that some members had attributed the absence of new taxation to the desire of the Ministry to avoid unpleasantness in facing the electorate at the time of the elections. If that was so, he said, it must be equally difficult for them to face the electorate after "going slow on our development programmes". Even those who disagreed politically with the Ministry must accept that the Bombay Ministry were living within their means, he said.

Retrenchment had been effected in Covernment departments "methodically and in a scientific manner", he said, Retrenchment had been effected in a thorough manner.

Referring to prohibition, he said, that the Government had made no departure from their ideals or their programme schedules even though they had effected prohibition in the State. The Government had spent over Rs. 75 crores in four years on development and reconstruction programmes; a task which was commendable by itself.

Mr. Mehta concluded by appealing "to everyone" to concentrate in the years to come, to the best of our ability on the completion of our productive endeavours."

Woman Scientist To Be Deported

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Nydia Barkan Luthy, a bio-chemist whose exclusion from the United States has been ordered by the American Immigration and Naturalisation Service, will be deported to Israel, it was learned here on Friday.

The exclusion order held that the 38-year old woman scientist, who holds a Rockefeller Foundation grant for cancer research, had been a member of the young Communist League from 1928 to 1937 and a member of the Communist Party in 1933-34.

"Excess Births Tax" Move

U. P. LEGISLATOR'S SUGGESTION

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 3: Dr. Brajendra Swarup the eldest member of the U.P. Legislative Council this morning suggested that "excess birth tax' should be levied on parents to check rise in population and thus solve food crisis.

The doctor made this suggestion in the upper House while speaking on the budget.

Syed Ahmed who spoke next opposed this suggestion saying "man can not fight nature and despite all efforts to control birth there can occur accidents which would foil all such attempts. This is not my experience alone but there are so many here who can testify to the truth of my statement."

New Viet-Nam Government

BAO DAI'S MESSAGE

SAIGON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Bao Dai, Head of the Viet-Nam State today formally installed Viet-Nam's "first government of independence" which will attempt to give the country a nominated National Consultative Assembly.

Ex-emperor Bao Dai said that the "wonderful restoration" of the military situation in Indo-China under the leadership of General de Lattre de Tassigny would create favourable circumstances for Premier Tran Van Huu's work of national rehabilitation.

The Prime Minister is pledging the new government to work 'towards the democratic ideal of all free nations". His address promised "intensified action" in the fields of health labour and social welfare.

It also reaffirmed "our unreserved adhesion to the French Union with which so many bonds link us"?

General de Lattre was the first to congratulate the new Premier, and he was followed by the United States Minister to Viet-Nam, Mr. Donald R. Kets, and the British Minister, Mr. Frank Gibbs. There were more than 200 Viet Namese and French guests.

Bao Dai said that the national and regional assemblies would enable the Viet-Namese people to participate more directly in administering the State.

Rajkot Bidi Producers' Protest Hartal

RAJKOT, March 3 (PTI): About 900 bidi manufacturers in Rajkot observed a hartal today as a protest against adjustment in tobacco excise recently announced by the Finance Minister of India.

A spokesman said that the manufacture of bidi was mostly a household industry and the imposition of licence fee and execution of bond would adversely affect the manufacturers particularly the small ones.

CRISIS IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 3. (PTI-Reuter): Brazil is faced with an acute financial crisis, President Getulio Vargas disclosed in a broadcast last night.

He said the budget was unbalanced to a point where both the stability of the currency and the cost of living were threatened.

He said that production had been unable to keep up with ever increasing inflation and said "the situation is far worse than we expected".

YOUR LUCK — 1951

If you desire to know the ups and downs of 1951 before those actually come to pass please send us a Post Card giving the name of your beloved flower. On its receipt we shall send you all detailed information regarding coming events by V. P for Rs. 1/4/- only A noble and benevolent person having faith in our Science of Astrology is preaching it. You must also take a trial by asking at least once about your own fate.

PT. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
Raj Jyotishi, (B.C.B.) Kartarpur (E. P.)

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 11, 2007
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Arval 25, 1370
Parsi: Meher 3, 1320
Sunrise 6-56 a.m., Sunset 6-45 p.m.
Hightide 08-54, 22-23 Lowtide 03-36, 15-19

Today's Engagements

BACK BAY CLUB: Documentary film show of the U.S.I.S. Adelphi, will be shown at the club premises at "IVANHOE", Back Bay Reclamation under the auspices of the Back Bay Club, Bombay. Time 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN GYMKHANA, MATUNGA: Vyjayantimala's dance recital in aid of building fund at the special pandal at 6 p.m. today.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on "Metabiology of Creation". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5.30 p.m.

TARDEO JARTHOSHTI MANDAL

At the annual general meeting of the Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal held at the Store of the Mandal, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejibhoy was elected its President, in place of Dr. N. F. Mogrelia, deceased. After the audited accounts etc. were duly passed and approved (for the year 1948-49) a new Managing Committee was elected.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

Details Of Arrangement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Elaborate arrangements are being made in connection with the Public Meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee today at Chaupatty at 5-45 p.m.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will address the meeting from a specially erected 12-foot high dais, where a few other distinguished persons including H.E. the Governor of Bombay and Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor and President of the meeting will be seated. Adjacent to this, will be another spacious dais, which will accommodate a number of distinguished guests. Besides, there will be separate enclosures for ladies and the Press. The French Road will be exclusively reserved for ladies to facilitate their approach to the meeting.

Traffic Arrangements

Traffic arrangements have been made by the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, for Sunday, March 4, in connection with the meeting, which the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, is to address at Chowpatty that day.

Sandhurst Bridge from its junction with Opera House to Chowpatty, Chowpatty sea face from Marine Drive (Mafatlal Baths) to its junction with Babulnath Road, French Road from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road and Harvey Road from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road, will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between 3-30 and 7-30 p.m.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards Fort and vice versa will proceed along the following roads:

WALKESHWAR TO FORT: Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road, New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT: Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR: Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk, Harvey Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL: Via New Queen's Road, Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk, Gowalia Tank Road.

PARKING PROHIBITED

Parking of vehicles along Harvey Road, Girgaum Road (Kennedy Bridge) and Gowalia Tank Road from its junction with Forjett Street to Nana's Chowk is prohibited from 3-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Invitees to the function are to proceed via Babulnath Road and Chowpatty Sea Face. Ladies and children only will be permitted to enter Chowpatty Sea Face by French Road; others are to proceed via Sandhurst Bridge.

Mathew Road Overbridge will be closed to east bound pedestrian traffic from 3-30 to 6-00 p.m. and west bound pedestrian traffic from 6 to 7-30 p.m.

REGISTRATION OF DOCTORS

Bombay Merged States Act To Be Amended

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950, is to be amended so far as it relates to the registration of medical practitioners. The amending Act has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 28.

It is proposed that the persons who have been registered under the Medical Practitioners Act in force in any of the merged States and who hold any of the qualifications specified in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, or the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, should be deemed to be medical practitioners registered under the Bombay Medical Act and that the persons who have been registered as practitioners in the register of practitioners maintained under any law for the time being in force in any of the merged States corresponding to the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act, 1938, should be deemed to be practitioners registered under the said Act.

The persons other than these but who were registered as practitioners under any law for the time being in force in any of the merged States should be enlisted under the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act.

It is also proposed that only those States which had no Medical Practitioners Act and no Medical Councils constituted thereunder should be governed by the provisions of sections 31A to 31C of Bombay Medical Practitioners Act.

The amending Act seeks to repeal paragraph (iii) of clause 4 of the Administration of Baroda State Order with a view to placing the practitioners from Baroda on the same footing as practitioners from other merged States and to apply to them the same laws in respect of registration as are applicable to persons from Bombay.

Amendment To S. S. C. Examination Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay proposes to amend the Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act, 1948, so as to empower the SSC Examination Board to hold endowments and give prizes and scholarships to successful candidates at the Examination. The amending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of March 2.

"TANGANYIKA OPINION"

The Silver Jubilee number of "Tanganyika Opinion", East Africa's bilingual daily and weekly, published from Dar-es-Salem, contains a wide range of informative articles in English and Gujerati—including one from Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, and Sardar Baldev Singh, Minister for Defence, India.

ACTING INSOLVENCY REGISTRAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sarosh H. A. Vakil, Insolvency Registrar, Bombay High Court, having gone on leave, Mr. G. V. Dalvi officiating First Assistant Master, has been appointed to act as Insolvency Registrar, Mr. A. R. N. Ayyar will act as First Assistant Master Mr. E. N. Vadigar as Second Assistant Master and Mr. T. S. Easwaran as Third Assistant Master. Mr. P. B. Enty will officiate as an Associate.

IRAN AWARD FOR AIR OFFICIAL

NEW DELHI, March 3 (PTI): The Director-General of All-India Radio, Mr. N A S Lakshmanan, yesterday decorated Mr. Raj Narain Gupta, Research Officer, AIR, New Delhi, with a medal awarded to him by the Government of Iran for his research publication "Iran-An Economic Study". The function was informal and was attended by high officials of the Directorate-General.

The award of this medal together with an order of recognition, was announced by the Government of Iran early last year. The medal was received in India a few months ago but its award was delayed because the new Constitution of India lays down that no person holding of profit or trust under the state shall, without the consent of the President, accept any title, emolument or any other present from any foreign state. The President's permission was obtained early last month.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, March 4

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 08-00, 13-30, 18-00, 21-00; Hindi 08-15, 13-40, 18-10, 21-15; Urdu 09-00; Punjabi 08-30, 20-15; Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30; Tamil 07-15, 14-00 19-15; Telugu 07-30, 13-50, 19-00 Kannara 07-45, 19-45; Malayalam 07-30, 19-30; Marathi 08-30, 12-50, 20-00; Gujarati 08-45, 13-00, 20-15.

BOMBAY.

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 A Pandya, Purohit compositions, 08-15 Naster M. G. Barve, komal asawari, 11-00 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 A Pandya, Film songs, 11-45 G. Joshi, violin, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A. Pandya Virani compositions, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Love songs, 17-30 S. G. Nevrekar, puria dhanashree, 18-10 Master M. G. Barwe, marwa, 19-10 Locals, 19-30 G. Joshi, violin, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S. G. Nevrekar, Khadilkar compositions, 20-45 G geets, 21-15 V Giriappa, veena 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Elgar.

Variations

353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A Bux, sarangi, 08-45 Suman Sirodkar, "Saubhadur" songs, 10-45 & 13-50 Governor's XI vs. C'wearth XI, 23-00 N. Sarnaik, sarangi, 17-30 For children, M 18-00 S. Shirodkar, Thokal compositions, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 19-20 R. Sharma, "Muktidut" compositions, 20-15 S. Shirodkar, Atre compositions, 20-30 H. Shankar, talk on Premchand, H, 20-45 G. M. Londhe, 21-00 R. Sharma, 'Kamal' compositions, 21-30 Radio trialer, M, 21-45 G. Joshi, violin, 22-15 N. Sarnaik, kaunsi kannada.

BARODA

250m.—08-15 S. K. Panchakshari, kh. v.d., 08-30 G. N. Khan, sarangi, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 S. K. Panchakshari, khayal, 19-15 As in Ahmedabad, 19-30 Locals, 19-35 R. C. Sutariya, 19-45 S. K. Panchakshari, bhajan & pad, 20-00 G. N. Khan, sarangi, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 As in Ahmedabad, 21-30 G. N. Khan, sarangi, 21-45 S. J. Panchakshari, khayal.

AHMEDABAD

353 m.—08 15 Your favourites, 09-00 As in Baroda, 10-20 V. Parmar G. geets, 18-30 Locals, 18-35 Variety, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 B. Shah, G gette. 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 V. Parmar, G geets, 20-30 Indian Music, 21-15 B. Shah, G geets, 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 09-30 AIR music, 09-45 Music by AIR, 10-00 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-00 Week's ten top tunes, 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy 01-00 Request prog., 02-00 Hindi request prog., 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade, 04-30 AIR consert hall, 05-00 Through listening glass, 05-30 Back to Bible

RADIO CEYLON.

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—07-15 a.m. It's a Good Day 07-30 BBC News, 07-46 Star of Today, 08-00 Sunday Serenade 08-15 Voice of Prophecy, 08-45 Greek Session, 09-00 Swap Shop, 09-30 Your Choice, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 Music for Lunch, 12-30 Itma, 05-00 p.m. Hindi prog., of Film Music 06-30 Lipton Show—Hindi, 07-00 Among the Orchestras, 07-15 four Stars and the Starlet, 07-30 Radio Jig Saw, 08 00 'Young Chippie' 1hr play, 08-30 In Lighter Vein, 09-00 Time for Music, 09-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Day is Ending.

B. B. C.

METER BAND—7-30 a.m.—16.31 and 41, 9-30—19 and 25, 11-30—13 and 19, 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19, 4-30—13 and 16, 6-30—13 and 29 9-30—13 16 and 25.

..GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:—15-00 How to go to theatre, 15-45 Ivor Morrelon & Dave Keye, at two pianos, 16-15 S. Macpherson, at theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto 21-45 Melody mixture, 22 00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 Shakespeare prog., 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan, & M A Khan's letter, 20-05 Sir Fazl-i-Husain, 20 20 Letters' replies, 20-30 For children.

Inquiry Into Employment In Tobacco Manufactories

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A seven-member committee has been set up by the Bombay Government under the chairmanship of Shri Champaklal Modi, to inquire into, and advise the Government on the question of fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of the employment in tobacco manufactories, including those making bidis. The Committee has been advised to submit its report to the Government as early as possible.

The Government has already appointed a committee to inquire into the employment in rice, flour and dal mills.

DRY WEATHER TO CONTINUE

All-India Report

POONA, Mar. 3 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Weather continued to be dry.

Day temperatures were above normal over the whole country and were markedly so in the Punsabkol, west Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, south Gujarat and the north Konkan. Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Weather will be dry over the country except for a few very light showers in north east Assam. Low or medium clouds may develop over Madhya Pradesh and north Hyderabad.

Day temperatures may fall slightly in Hyderabad and south Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, and the total rainfall from March 1, 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

	Temp. Mn	Mn	Rainfall 24 hrs	Smi	Dfn
Ahmedabad	100	63	0	0	0
Allahabad	91	60	0	0	0
Ambala	88	55	0	0	—0.1
Bangalore	60	0	0	0	0
Baroda	101	57	0	0	0
Bhavnagar	99	65	0	0	0
Bhuj	97	63	0	0	0
BOMBAY	97	72	0	0	0
Calcutta	95	65	0	0	—0.1
Darjilling	54	0	0	0	0
Delhi	87	53	0	0	—0.1
Hyderabad (Dn)	96	61	0	0	0
Jubbulpur	96	55	0	0	—0.1
Kanpur	98	61	0	0	0
Lucknow	90	61	0	0	0
Madras	89	70	0	0	0
Mahableshwar	88	59	0	0	0
Mussoorie	64	48	0	0	—0.4
Mysore	93	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	98	63	0	0	—0.1
Ottacamund	74	44	0	0	—0.1
Patiala	87	52	0	0	0
Patna	90	66	0	0	0
Poona	98	58	0	0	0
Shillong	73	46	0	0	0
Sholapur	100	68	0	0	0
Simla	62	43	0	0	—0.3
Surat	106	70	0	0	0
Vizagapatam	83	67	0	0	0

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FLUENT WIN FOR ORION IN MUNSHI CUP

Favourites Disappoint Again

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The K. M. Munshi cup, handicap race for Class II Indian horses over a mile saw the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Orion score a facile victory over Rim Jhim at Mahaluxmi today. Diniar was a close third and New Moon a poor fourth. Sir Sultan Chinoy's Al Hamil who was considerably wagered set a scorching pace and cracked up midway in the straight. The winner who chased him all the way had the race in safe-keeping a furlong from home and he could have scored by a larger margin than the recorded two lengths if his rider, Gilmore, had so decided.

Favourites disappointed again and a couple of them even disappeared from the board. The despatch of fields was irregular and it is a pity that the starter who sent away the field back several times failed miserably.

A splendid coup by trainer Raymond did much damage to the thriving. Bookies in the last event of the day, the lower division of the Cambay Plate. The connections made no secret of the chances of the comfortable winner, Coral with incessant bets and ultimately he closed at threes.

There were 114 tickets on the double event pool today. Each ticket fetched Rs. 215-8-0. The treble which was not easy to solve had 20 correct solvers and each tick returned Rs. 5957.

The following are the results:

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed and Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh's RUQAIYYA 8-5 Chavan S. 1
Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thandani's MAYFAIR LADY 8-1 Devaney .. 2
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's PURAT 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas' SUNLIGHT 7-11 Shaikh 4

Not run: Vagabond Queen, Maharaj Kumari, My Lucky Star, Mah Khurshid and Sheribeen.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's BRIGHT FAITH 9-3 Duffy 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's ROMAN DANCER 8-7 Medhe 2
Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and P. M. Potia's GIRL GUIDE 8-7 Gilmore 3
Mr. B. L. Ramnani's NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER 8-7 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Maharaj Kumari, Rani Padmini, Dil Pazir and Happy Land.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 49 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE KAIRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. P. D. Aswani's PUT ALL 8-4 Kasbekar 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 8-6 Purtusingh 2
Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's ANANT LAKSHMI 8-12 Devaney 3
Mr. M. G. Neogi's LOYAL PRINCE 7-10 Shaikh 4

Not run: Dominate, Pick Money, Kotidhwaj, Makarpura, Don't be Silly, King's Star, Blue Lotus and Masked Lady.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Neck, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 55 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 42 and Rs. 42.
Trainer: H. M. Sadiq.

THE CAMBAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G. M. Bahirat's INDIAN GEM 8-12 Medhe 1
Prince Jaysingh's PAHILI MULAKHAT 7-13 Purtusingh 2
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's CHANDRALEKHA 8-8 Devaney O. 3
Mr. E. C. Forsyth's MONDANA 8-6 Kadam 4

Not run: Perhaps, Aafrin, Kickshaw, Strobonthis, Fulnana, Pannihari and Lucky Gipsy.

Won by: Neck, 1 1/2 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 20 and Rs. 37.
Trainer: Y. M. Khan.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GUEST OF HONOUR 8-9 Damodar 1
Messrs. A. R. Chinoy and Jal H. Mehta's TRUE LOVE 8-11 Devaney 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and Hamza Ali's GALLANT MAN 9-2 Mullsingh 3
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's MARSHALL PLAN 8-4 Kadam 4

Not run Red Carnation, Solid Gold, Pardesi and Anasuya.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 24 and Rs. 45.
Trainer: P. Rylands.

THE H. P. CHARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Hamza Ali's JUST WAIT 8-0 Purtusingh 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 7-12 I. Khan 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 9-2 P. Khade 3
Mr. D. R. Zaveri's GHIZALA 8-3 Ghauskhan 4

Not run: Khundil, Full House, Tomcat.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 101. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 27 and Rs. 22.
Trainer: Akbar Khan.

THE K. M. MUNSHI CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's ORION 8-13 Gilmore 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's RIM JHIM 8-5 P. Khade 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-6 Duffy 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-1 Medhe 4

Not run: Manzoor, Der-N-Way, Viveca, Sangram, Rana Pratap and Truman.

Won by: 2 lengths, Short head, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 40 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: F. W. Northmore.

THE CAMBAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's CORAL 7-10 Devaney 1
Mr. Bahadur M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-3 Shiba 2
Col. Maharaja Prem Singh's TARRICK 8-3 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. M. H. Alimahomed's CHAR MINAR 7-9 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Gay Count, Azizeh, Sweet Love and Begum Reta.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 30 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: N. E. Raymond.

Double Pool paid Rs. 215-8-0. Tickets 114.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

4 p.m. Tivim vs Carmolim, (Goan Inter Village final).

5-20 p.m. Goa XI vs Rest XI. (Festival Semi-final replay).

CRICKET

Stadium

11-00 a.m. Commonwealth vs Prime Ministers XI (Second day).

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, March 3 (PTI): Following are the results of today's Calcutta races:

Third Consolation Plate (7 furls).

MAGIC BIRD 9-2, Macgaffin 1, AROHA LASS 9-4, J. Warren 2, FAIR CHOICE 8-8, Cracknell 3, CIGARETTE 8-6 Lewis 4.

Tote:—Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 16 and 11 for places.

The Radha Bazar Plate (6 furls).

BOLD BID 9-6 J. Warren 1, HIGHT COURT 7-5 McCloud 2, SALAMAT 9-5, Adley 3. MANSROVAR 8-9, Stead 4.

Not run: Mystery Clipper, Virgin Queen.

Tote: Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 10, 13 and 10 for places.

The Beltola Plate (1 mile 3 furls)

LEGEND OF SAMOA 8-2 E. Warren 1, NIGHT OPS 9-4 W Sibbritt 2, ARBOO 8-13 Stead 3, PEDER 9-0 Davis 4.

Tote: Rs. 15 for win, forecast 490 tickets Rs. 38-8 each.

The Dinapore Plate (1-1|4 Miles)

TABASSUM 9-4 Davis 1, BRONZEWING 8-13, Adley 2, RANG RAO 8-11 Mcgaffin 3, DPC 8-5 Cracknell 4.

Not run Desert Law, Disguised, Princess Atinette.

Tote: Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 7, 6 and 14 for places.

The Pabna Plate (7 furls)

QUEEN OF HEARTS 8-2, Thompson 1, EASTERN MASCOT 9-4 Cracknell 2, MILKMAID 7-7 Tomlin 3, HORIZON 8-8 Adley 4.

Not run: Royal Clipper, Adjutant Fair Choice, Portoi, Jouette.

Tote: Rs. 10 for win, Forecast 447 tickets, Rs. 34 each.

The Castleton Plate (7 furls)

BIDBORO 8-12 Cracknell 1, KIRKWICK 9-4 Macgaffin 2, SPRING POEM 7-6 McCloud 3, THE LAST MINISTREL 8-0 Thompson 4.

Not run: Evesham, Harjon.

Tote: Rs. 7 for win, Forecast 1752 tickets Rs. 10 each.

The Nagpur Plate (1 Mile)

LEGEND LIGHT 7-8 W. Sibbritt 1, GLION 9-0, Mcgaffin 2, CUTIE 7-7 Percival 3, RODERIC 9-4 Cracknell 4.

Not run: Bernicia.

Tote: Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 8 and 18 for places.

Treble tote 563 tickets Rs. 130 each.

Acceptances For Madras Races

MADRAS, March 3 (PTI).

Following are the acceptances for Madras Races March Meeting, Second Day, Tuesday, 6th March:—

THE SRINAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Persian Princess 9-4, Malka 9-1, Bonzo 8-13, Panther's Pride 8-13, Grey Chance 8-12, Lovely Night 8-7, Star of Sethu 8-7, Win Again 7-7, Currency Note 7-4.

THE SHIVARATRI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Georgie 9-4, Giselle 8-9, Beautiful 8-7, Wing Commander 8-5, Topflight 8-4, El Alamein 7-12, Musena 7-4, Hooded Terror 7-4, Surprising 7-4, Courtship 7-4, Plumbob 7-4.

THE BANGALORE CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Sicily 9-4, Press On 9-2, Under Glass 8-11, Naga Kanya 8-8, Lizalee 8-5, Ganga Singh 8-0, Dolly 7-9, Sunflare 7-8.

THE CUTTACK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Easter Rocket 9-4, Night Queen 9-0, Caltex Queen 8-12, Quip 8-3, Gay Fair 7-10, Kalyan 7-8, Yankee Doodle 7-7, First Port 7-4, Mahashivratri 7-4, Moondust 7-4, Devi Dayal 7-4, Brave Lassie 7-4, Blue Arrow 7-4, Oracle 7-4.

THE VILLUPURAM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Gipsy Lore 9-4, Zedai 9-2, Killarney 8-12, Glad Anne 8-7, Prohibition 8-5, Rooney Girl 8-1, Othello 8-0, Motkin 7-13, On And On 7-9, Rubayat 7-6, Puri Pakodi 7-6.

THE TINDIVANAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Kaffir Chief 9-4, Black and White 9-0, Al Malhar 8-8, Post to Post 8-8, Patakha 8-6, Bold Note 8-3, Count Bobby 8-2, Pine Flower 8-2, Royal Prince 7-10, Prove It 7-7.

BIHAR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

PATNA, March 3 (PTI): Narendra Nath, India's No. 3 and Rajendra Banerjee annexed the men's doubles title in the Bihar and Eastern Lawn Tennis Championship today defeating in straight sets Prem Pandhi and Khasu Sen.

The scores were: 6-1 6-2 6-1.

In the semi-final of the men's singles Prem Pandhi had to exert himself fully to defeat his opponent Tilak Raj, who sprung a surprise when he took the first set at 6-4. Prem Pandhi who was more consistent in the last two sets emerged victorious at 6-1, 6-3. Narendra Nath had an easy victory over B. N. De in the other semi-final of the men's singles. Narendra Nath and Prem Pandhi will now meet in the final tomorrow.

Shail Kumar, last year's champion, retained his handicap singles title today by beating Sheonath Sinha 2/6, 6/4, 7/5.

Holders Held To A Draw In Festival

RIVAL DEFENCES COME OFF ON TOP

BOMBAY Saturday.

Goa XI, the holders of the Festival Hockey Championship were held to a goalless draw by the Rest XI at the Cooperage this evening and will fight out the replay on Sunday evening at 5-20.

Both sides were well knit and well balanced and with players trying their best work-out a rather fast and trying game was witnessed, but still the game never at any stage came up to any remarkable standard of hockey.

The match brought to light the potentialities of the deep defenders, as well as those of the intermediate line as they were up against two dashing and hard-working forward units. They, however, lived up to their task.

The Rest XI could have held the day had they been provided with a better centre forward Bihari, a former Delhi star was quite at sea. He had to grope about for the ball. Gasper at left-wing swung the ball about wildly, as though that was the best he could do.

The Goan XI had more of the scoring chances as well as two penalty corners, to which were dangerously averted. The Rest had but one such chance of a corner which was wasted. Saxby was rather prominent in their attack.

Extra time was not played.

The teams were:—

GOA XI:— S. Menezes; J. D'Souza, W. D'Souza; H. D'Souza; G. Perreira, R. Fernandes; L. Vaz, J. Vaz, F. Correa, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

REST XI:— N. Mendoza, S. Dias, Gentle; Perumal, Amir Kumar, D. Raymond; L. Braganza, J. D'Mello, Bihari; Saxby, Gasper.

Umpires:— Mokhle and Visnvanathan.

JEPSEN CUP

Earlier in the evening, Dreamland Sports Club accounted for Bombay City 'B' by two goals to nil in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament at the same ground.

It was a truly well fought encounter and Dreamland just about deserved to win. Both goals for the winners were scored in the second half of play by Joe Viegas and Vernon Duarte respectively.

Grieves And Fishlock Bat Stolidly For Tourists

COMMONWEALTH SCORE 335 FOR THE LOSS OF 5 WICKETS

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings) for 5 wkts. 335

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Commonwealth side playing their farewell performance on Indian soil against the Prime Minister's XI, consisting of players from India-Pakistan and Ceylon in aid of Indian charities, piled up 335 runs for the loss of 5 wickets at the end of the first day's play at the Brabourne Stadium.

L. Fishlock and Ken Grieves were responsible for this score. They added 148 runs in 100 minutes for the fourth wicket. This was the only redeeming factor in an entire day of absolutely dull cricket.

The poor crowd at the Stadium hardly did justice to the charitable cause for which this match is staged.

Playing with the all the seriousness of a test match, Fishlock who opened with Gimblett this morning, dug himself well for almost the whole day to score his 138. He was concerned with Grieves for a fourth wicket partnership of 148.

Though Fishlock had the highest score of the day, it was Grieves who stole the show. He flogged the Indo-Pakistan and Ceylon bowlers for his 89 which contain-

L. FISHLOCK

ed 19 fours and one six. He finally fell to a brilliant catch by Nayudu at the gully off Bannerjee. Fishlock gave only one chance in his 138 at 61 when Khan Mahommed at the gully dropped a low catch off Bannerjee.

The Indian skipper, Vijay Merchant, surprisingly chose to field after he won the toss. The home-side bowlers toiled the whole day getting very little assistance from the "batsmen's paradise", and the five wickets that fell today were mainly due to batsmen's mistakes. Fazal Mahmood and Bannerjee were the only two bowlers to impress while Imtiaz Ahmed did a confident job behind the wickets catching Gimblett and Worrell off pace bowlers Fazal Mahmood and Bannerjee.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

H. Gimblett c Imtiaz Ahmed b Fazal Mahmood	8
L. Fishlock c Fazal Mahmood b De Soysa	138
G. Emmett c Mushtaq Ali b Khan Mohammed	56
F. Worrell c Imtiaz b Bannerjee	16
K. Grieves c C. S. Nayudu b Bannerjee	89
Leslie Ames batting	16
B. Dooland batting	4
D. Shackleton, R. Dovey, F. Ridgway and Ramadhin to bat).	
Extras	8
TOTAL (for 5 wkts.)	335

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 17, 2 for 110, 3 for 154, 4 for 302, 5 for 331.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Khan Mohammed	14	3	50	1
S. Bannerjee	17	3	62	2
Fazal Mahmood	26	5	87	1
De Soysa	13	0	66	1
C. S. Nayudu	7	0	42	0
Jaya Singhe	2	1	14	0
Mushtaq Ali	1	0	6	0

MIDWAY BEATS THE FAVOURITE

MELBOURNE, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. R.J. Watson's Midway (21) beat the odds on favourite, Alister, by a head to win the £2,500 St. Leger Stakes today at Flemington here.

An objection to the winner on the grounds of alleged interference in the straight was overruled.

Twentyfive to one outsider Zephos, the only other runner, finished four lengths behind Alister in this one and three quarter miles race.

WORLD RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter):— James Dear, of Britain retained the World Rackets Championship at Queens Club here today when he beat J. H. Pawle, former British Amateur Champion, by four games to zero in the second leg of their match.

Last Saturday Dear had won the first leg by four games to two. This was the first time Dear had defended the world title which he won in 1947 against Kenneth Chantler, Canadian and United States open champion.

M. C. C. TEAM LEAVES FOR NEW ZEALAND

MELBOURNE, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): The three MCC players who will not make the short tour of New Zealand are Brian Close, Eric Hollies and Bob Berry.

They remained in Melbourne when the rest of the party left for Sydney on the first stage of the journey to New Zealand. They sail for England on Wednesday in the 'Strathaird'.

Four matches, including two tests, will be played in New Zealand. The tour begins on Tuesday with a three-day match against Auckland.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, March 3 (PTI): Mohun Bagan scored its sixth successive win in the Senior Division Hockey League this evening.

The following are the results:—

Mohun Bagan 2, Port Commissioners 0.

Greer Sporting 3, Rangers 1.

Calcutta Football Club 1, Kalighat 0.

Punjab Sports 0, Dalhousie 0.

SLOT MACHINE AT ASIAN GAMES POST OFFICE

NEW DELHI, March 3 (UPI): The Posts and Telegraphs Department have installed a slot machine for the issue of post cards at the Asian Games Post Office, New Delhi.

The Sodeco machine gives out a post card and one pice, on an anna being placed in the slot.

This is the first time an automatic machine is being used by the P and T Department. The slot has been designed for one anna, as this coin is more in vogue.

KEN GRIEVES

Record Crowd For Women's Hockey

LONDON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): World record crowd of 30,000 for womens field hockey saw England beat Ireland by six goals to one at Wembley Stadium today.

England led three to zero at halftime.

Gate receipts for the match were £ 4,250.

Mrs. J. E. Hamilton Bates scored 4 goals and Mrs. M. Russell Vick 2 for England. Miss J. McCarol scored Ireland's goal.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL

CARDIFF, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Scotland beat Wales by eight goals to zero in Women's Hockey International here today.

Scotland led 3/0 at halftime.

Scores were: M.J. Smith 4, M. Gibson 3 and J. Torrance 1.

CULTURE LEAGUE HELD TO A DRAW

MADURA, March 3, (PTI).

India Culture League, Bombay, drew with the Spirited Youths Jannore, each side scoring a solitary goal in the Seva Sama All India Football Tournament here this evening.

The replay will be held tomorrow.

First Ever Asian Games Commence Today

NEW DELHI, MARCH 3, (PTI).

THE ASIAN GAMES COMMENCING HERE TOMORROW WILL BE AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN THE REAWAKENING OF ASIA.

The First ever Asian Games, they will be declared open by the President of the Indian Republic Dr. Prasad at the newly built National Stadium.

For a week afterwards 500 athletes including 80 women will be engaged in friendly rivalry to wrench sports honours for their respective countries.

The Asian countries taking part in the games are:— Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Malaya and Thailand.

India, the host country, will field the largest contingent of 151 athletes and Japan second with 72.

With Nepal's late entry through the special request of her ruler King Tribhuvan, the number of participating Asian countries will be 11.

The games will probably mark the re-entry of Japan, a leading contender for world sports honours for the first time since the world war, if one excludes the performances of their swimmers in the Los Angeles meet last year.

Japan is undoubtedly making a great bid to regain her forgotten glory in the sports arena. She is not participating in aquatics as it is off season for this sport in Japan, but she confidently expects her team to carry today in athletics.

BURMA CONFIDENT

Burma will probably be the other strong nation. She has strong faith in her football team and hopes to beat all others except perhaps India.

On the other hand, the Malayans expected to excel in swimming and athletics.

The managers of the various teams expressed satisfaction over the amenities provided to their athletes in the international village—military barracks close by the stadium given over to the organisers of the games.

However, they were not happy with the football and basket ball pitches. The football grounds do not measure up to the international standards in as much as the width is short by twenty yards. The basket ball court is still in the final stages of preparation and there are doubts whether it will dry up completely in time for the commencement of the games on Monday.

COLOURFUL OPENING

The games will be declared open by Dr. Prasad at a colourful ceremony. The President will drive in State into the Stadium at 4 p.m. A march past of the athletes will be followed by the entry of the torch bearer who will light the Asian Games flame at 4-17 p.m. The torch which will be set aflame by the sun's rays at the historic Red Fort will be carried by a relay of athletes over an 11 mile route through Delhi and New Delhi.

The honour of bearing the torch will be the privilege of India's oldest athletes whose names are kept secret.

A member of the Indian team will then mount the tribune of honour accompanied by the bearer of the host country's flag and administer the Asian Games oath. The flag bearers of other countries will form a semi-circle around them. Members of all the teams will signify their acceptance by raising their right hands.

The opening day programme will consist of only the inauguration ceremony and an art exhibition and the games will commence with basketball tournament on Monday. The games will conclude on Sunday, March 11 with the marathon race.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The president of the organising committee for the First Asian Games, the Rajpramukh of PEPSU, today described sport as "the greatest leveller of differences and the vehicle of the message of peace."

Broadcasting from All-India Radio here on the eve of the First Asian Games, he said "at a time like this when the world is seething with conflict, it is very necessary that people should make all out efforts to co-operate and work for lasting peace.

"Sport to my mind is the greatest leveller of differences and if we keep the flag of sport flying all over the world, it will carry to all the nooks and corners the message of peace," he added.

The Rajpramukh enjoined upon members of the eleven competing countries to remember the words of the founder of the Olympics, Baron Pierre De Couberton, that the important thing in the game was not to win but to take part. He also expressed the hope that in due course, the Asian Games would bring closer in friendly competition the youth of Asia, which was the crying need of the present times.

JAPAN'S MESSAGE

Mr. Teyu Amano, Minister of Education of Japan, in a message to the President of the Asian Games Federation today said the Asian Games would not only promote friendship between the Asian countries but help further the peace movement of the world.

Thanking the President for inviting the Japanese athletes and bringing the event into the being, he added. "we have picked up our best and foremost men and women of sports to be sent to your country and I trust that our contingent will play its part, towards making the First Asian Games a most brilliant success."

AMAZONS STORM RATION OFFICE

30 Arrested In Poona

GHOST CARD CHECK-UP SEQUEL

POONA, March 3, (UPI).

THE rationing office in Deccan Gymkhana (Northern Division) was littered with broken furniture, glass pieces, torn papers, files and stones, when a group of Vadar women attacked it this evening. They are reported to have thrown stones, entered the office and pounced upon the ration card files and papers, tearing some of them, while on the job.

On word being sent, policemen, armed with lathis and rifles immediately rushed to the spot and cordoned the area. It took some time to restore order.

A few policemen and one Vadar woman were injured. The condition of one of the policemen is reported to be serious.

Shri V. G. Kanetkar, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, visited the scene. About thirty Vadar women have been taken into custody, and police enquiries are in progress.

The area around the rationing office is now calm, and no further untoward incident has been reported.

CROWD RESTLESS

On enquiries made by the UPI, it was learnt that about four hundred 'Vadars', mostly women, gathered near the Deccan Gymkhana rationing office at about eleven this morning and demanded the revival of their ration cards which had been cancelled. They were, however, informed that their ration cards could not be revived, as a recent check up had revealed that the cards were 'bogus'.

By about 4 p.m. the crowd became restless and tried to force its way into the office. On a report from the rationing office, a few policemen arrived who tried to hold the crowd in check but about sixty men and women succeeded in entering the office. They surrounded the clerical and inspectorial staff and demanded revival of their ration cards. They were again informed that their cards could not be revived, whereupon they were reported to have lost their temper and started abusing and threatening.

POLICE ON SCENE

At this time, two or three stones, pelted from outside, are reported to have crashed into the office, whereupon policemen tried to remove them out of the office.

A struggle ensued when furniture, files and papers were damaged. More stones were thrown from outside, smashing the window panes and doors. An armed police contingent arrived at this moment, and the crowd took to their heels. All the men ran away but the police succeeded in rounding up about thirty 'Vadar' women. Order was also immediately restored.

The policemen and one 'Vadar' woman who had been injured were sent to hospital for treatment.

BACKGROUND OF TROUBLE

Today's attack on the Deccan Gymkhana rationing office was described by some as almost a bread riot.

Only yesterday about two hundred 'Vadars' marched to the District Magistrate's office in a procession and demanded that the ration quota be increased as the present quota was insufficient.

They pleaded that they had to toil very hard all day through and therefore needed more foodgrains. They also pleaded that the ration cards which had been declared bogus were not bogus, as the persons in whose names the stood had returned. These cards should therefore be declared valid, they said.

Earth Tremor At Dibrugarh

DIBRUGARH (Assam), March 3 (PTI): A mild earth tremor lasting about ten seconds was felt here this morning. No damage was reported.

THIRD WORLD WAR HAS NOT YET BEGUN

But Morrison Cautions Britain On Foreign Policy

LEEDS (Yorkshire), March 3, (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN'S Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, rejected here today the view that a Third World War had already begun, but said that Russia's "awkwardness" had to be considered in framing British policy.

"Our job as Socialists in Britain is to do our best to make the Soviet Russia's rulers change their mind" Mr. Morrison told a meeting of the Yorkshire Regional Council of the British Labour Party.

Referring to civil war and armed terrorism "largely imported from outside" in Greece, Burma, Indonesia, Malaya and Indo-China, and to fighting in Korea where "only a few weeks ago we seemed to be on the brink of a third world war" Mr. Morrison said:—"No wonder people are worried—even apart from the widespread and deliberately confusing propaganda of the Kremlin Imperialists, which from time to time influences the minds of even well informed people."

The Minister said it was true that Governments of Big Powers which were dictatorships at home —"which is not our business"—developed "an unhappy tendency to want to be dictators to the world".

"That is our business" he emphasised.

GIFT TO INDIA

Referring to America's recent gift of wheat to India after India had voted against the American resolution on China in the United Nations, Mr. Morrison said:

"I can think of few examples in world history of a generosity more disinterested than America showed last month."

Claiming distinction for the British Labour Government in bringing independence and economic aid to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, Mr. Morrison said: "I often think myself that the liberation of hundreds of millions of Asian peoples is the most important of all the Labour Government's achievements to date.

"We have achieved a moral authority far greater than our material power." If we are to get through the years ahead without an atomic war, the world is going to depend to a remarkable degree on the friendships which Labour Britain has won in Asia."

Bevin's Successor

ATTLEE'S BIG PROBLEM AT CHEQUERS

LONDON, March 3, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee went to his country home at Chequers today with a major problem to tackle—whom could he choose to succeed Mr. Ernest Bevin as Foreign Secretary.

Political and diplomatic circles were more than ever certain that the choice of a successor was the main obstacle delaying an official announcement of Mr. Bevin's resignation.

The Prime Minister's office last night circulated a disclaimer of Reuter's report yesterday quoting usually reliable sources that Mr. Bevin had decided to resign.

But political observers including the British Press Association's well-informed political correspondent, points out today that the denial, though authoritative, was informal. It did not state that Mr. Bevin was not relinquishing his office but that he had not reached a decision.

Pre-Buddha Age Coin Found

BASTI, March 3 (PTI): A leather coin with metallic impressions on pre-Buddha age, three pairs of earthen moulds for minting coins of Sunga period (about 500 A.D.) and 29 metallic coins including some punch marked coins have been recovered recently by an archaeological enthusiast, Mrs. Durgawati Tripathi from village Siswaria, about three miles south-east of Basti town.

CRIMINALS IN WAITING ROOM

Battle Royal On Kalyan Platform

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Within a week of his release from jail where he had been serving a sentence of seven years, Akhtar Abdul Rehman was arrested this evening along with a gang of notorious criminals who had taken refuge in the waiting room of the Kalyan Railway Station.

Following investigations into several criminal offences, including assaults on railway and police officials, the Kalyan Police discovered that Rehman, Laxman Babu, and a gang of five others were allegedly the culprits who had committed the offences. The police also learnt that the wanted men were in hiding on the railway premises.

This evening, a posse of policemen, headed by Sub-Inspector R. M. Hodiwala, S. R. Jadhav, M. N. Raon and D. F. Salvi formed a cordon around the waiting room of the Kalyan Railway Station. At the sight of the police force, the wanted men made a dash, and Laxman Babu is reported to have drawn out a knife and stabbed Sub-Inspector Raon. The officer fired at the assailant as he was fleeing, injuring, and subsequently apprehending him. Following his arrest, Laxman was removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment.

The rest of the gang were also overpowered and taken into custody.

HALF A MILLION SOVIET TROOPS EAST OF BAIKAL

TOKYO March 3, (PTI-Reuter).

A former Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Hitoshi Ashida, today proposed immediate formation of a 200,000 strong Japanese Army.

Mr. Ashida, leader of the right-wing Democratic Party and a pre-war career diplomat, said such an army should be used as "part of United Nations forces."

He made no reference to Korea.

Mr. Ashida said Japan must establish its own "self-defence force" because of the growing Russian and Chinese Communist menace.

"Half a million Russian troops were concentrated east of Lake Baikal", he added.

NEHRU IN CITY

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, arrived at Santa Cruz on Saturday by a special plane from Delhi.

GALE HITS STRAITS OF GIBRALTER

Three Vessels Sink: Four Go Ashore: One Badly Damaged

CASABLANCA, March 3, (PTI-Reuter).

THREE vessels sank, four went ashore and another was badly damaged in a sixty-miles-an-hour gale which swept the Straits of Gibralter yesterday.

No loss of life was reported.

Two Spanish fishing vessels collided and sank. A Swedish yacht also foundered but all three crews abandoned ship in time.

A Spanish motor vessel went on the rocks. A Finnish yatch—anchored in Tangier Roads for months, with several emigrant families on board because immigration rules would not allow them to land—broke one of her two anchors. The other began to drag.

Boats were put out in heavy seas and succeeded in taking off the emigrant women and children. The men remained on board. Though the yacht's engine was out of action they succeeded in making the vessel secure when the storm subsided.

Rangoon Troops Take Island Capital

RANGOON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government troops have occupied the capital of Cheduba island off the Arakan coast, an official communique said today.

Prime Minister In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prime Minister Nehru, arrived in Bombay by air, this evening to spend the week-end. He was received at the aerodrome by the Governor of Bombay Raja Maharaj Singh and the Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher.

He has a busy round of engagements during his brief stay in the city.

He begins the morning on Sunday by opening the refrigeration plant at the Aarey Milk Colony, declares open a hospital and a hostel attached to the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar on his way back to the city, will attend the Charity match at the Brabourne Stadium and will have lunch with members of the two teams.

Late in the evening he will address a public meeting at Chowpatty to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

He will leave for New Delhi by air on Monday morning.

PEACE CONGRESS DEPUTATION

To Meet Nehru And Rajaji To Urge Lifting Ban

NEW DELHI, March 3 (PTI): The Preparatory Committee of the Second National Peace Congress decided at a meeting here today to send a deputation to wait on Prime Minister Nehru and the Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, to request them to reconsider their decision to ban the holding of the Peace Congress in Delhi in April next.

The Deputation, headed by Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, former President of the undivided Punjab Congress Committee will include, Mr. B. V. Kamath, M.P., Prof. D.D. Kosambi and Sardar Gurbux Singh, Punjabi educationist.

PLEA TO NEHRU

The Preparatory Committee by another resolution urged Prime Minister to "take steps to invite a peace conference in Delhi of the five Great Powers, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Great Britain and France", for concluding a peace pact.

Among those who attended the meeting were: Prof. D. D. Kosambi, Vice-President of the Committee, Dr. Said-ud-Din Kitchlew, Mr. H. V. Kamath, the Imam of Jame Masjid (Delhi), Mr. G. S. Dhillon, Sardar Gurbuksh Singh, All Sardar Jafri, Mr. Sheelabhadra Yajee, Forward Bloc leader, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Mr. P. C. Joshi, former Secretary of the Communist Party of India, Mr. Mata Dean Bhagaria, editor of the 'Nava Bharat Times', Delhi and Mr. Sham Lal, assistant editor of the 'Times of India', Delhi.

CALCUTTA, March 3 (UPI): The First Bengal Provincial Hindi Literary Conference commenced here today for its three-day session under the presidentship of Dr Sunitl Kumar Chatterjee, the eminent linguist.

A VICTIM TO BULLET OF GUNMEN

Outrage In Palestine

ASSASSINATION OF U. N. OFFICIAL

AMMAN March 3, (PTI-Reuter). KHALED HUSSEINI, District Organiser for the United Nations Relief Works Agency in the Nablus district of Palestine, was assassinated last night by unknown gunmen.

The assassins fired at pointblank range, while he was travelling in his car. His driver was wounded.

Forty-year old Husseini was formerly a police inspector under the Palestine Government and later an active leader of irregulars during the Arab-Jewish hostilities.

Nablus is one of the Arab parts of Palestine which were formally incorporated in Jordan last April.

The United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine was set up in 1948 and became solely responsible for relief work in the area in May 1950.

Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in Palestine, was assassinated in Jerusalem in September 1948.

U.N. ADVANCE ON KOREAN FRONT

But Battle For Communist Key Town Still On

TOKYO, March 3, (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL United Nations advances up to three thousand yards against plight to moderate resistance were reported from the central front in Korea today.

American patrols once again crossed the Han river on the Allied western flank and penetrated to the south-east outskirts of Seoul but reported no contact with the enemy.

British, American and Australian warships backed by air-craft, bombarded both the east and west coasts of the peninsula.

'Superforts' dropped over one hundred tons of bombs on two airfields near Pyongyang, North capital, "to deprive the enemy of the use of forward airstrips".

The British contingent made the largest gains in the central front today. The United States Eighth Army announced tonight that the British troops had advanced between two thousand and three thousand yards, while American Marines gained another two thousand to three thousand yards.

The South Korean Sixth Division also advanced about the same distance against light opposition.

HOENGSONG BATTLE

A United Nations spokesman said that no large-scale attack to capture the key town of Hoengsong, Communist defence pivot, had yet been launched. The exact situation in the town was not clear tonight but an American Marine patrol was reported to have swept through it yesterday and to have fought bayonet and grenade battles with Communists in the streets.

The advance on the sixty-mile central sector was slow in the main with the hard core of northern resistance still centred north of Hoengsong, fall of which would seriously affect the whole Communist defence system.

Communists west of the town launched a counter-attack in this area against a Marine listening post but were thrown back.

To the east Americans pushed northward twelve miles from Pyongchang along the road to Chapyong.

NEHRU TO ADDRESS MEETING

Hon'ble Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, will address a public meeting today at 5-45 p.m. at Chaupatty. Shri S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

MONTGOMERY IN CAIRO

Talks With Egyptian Navy And War Ministers

CAIRO, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Western Union Defence Chief today, conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister Saleh-el-Din Bey on "the international situation in general, according to an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official.

He then had talks with the Minister of War and the Navy, Mustafa Noshat Bey.

Lord Montgomery told reporters yesterday he would have no military discussions in Egypt, but "every body talks—there will always be talks".

NAGPUR'S NEW STATUS

From Municipality To Corporation

NAGPUR, March 3, (UPI).

The municipality of Nagpur, the first to be formed in Madhya Pradesh, stands dissolved.

Shri Gopalrao Pathak, the last president, handed over charge of his office yesterday, to the administrator of the Nagpur Corporation, Shri G. G. Desai, who took over at 10-30 a.m. at the latter's residence, as Shri Pathak was slightly indisposed. This simple ceremony marked the advent of the Corporation in Nagpur.

Locust Swarm Over Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 3 (PTI): The West Bengal Government have alerted their officials all over the state to be on the lookout for a huge locust swarm which invaded a sea-coast village on Thursday last. The swarm had descended over an area of two square miles in village Multi in the Twenty-four-Parganas, about 25 miles from Calcutta and moved from the area in an easterly direction yesterday morning after damaging some vegetables.

A locust formation was also seen over Calcutta yesterday moving from west to east but it was not known if this was the same swarm which had descended on village Multi.

First Indian Sick From Korea

SINGAPORE, Mar. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The first Indian sick to be flown home from Korea under the Far East Airforce casualty evacuation scheme will leave Singapore today for India. They are two ambulance sepoys of the Sixtieth Indian Field Ambulance unit which is in service with United Nations forces in Korea.

Both patients are sitting cases. They arrived in Singapore a few days ago by air with a "United Nations" party of wounded from the Korean front which included Dutchmen, French, British and one South African.

The two Indians will leave this evening by "Hastings" passenger-carrying aircraft of the Royal Air Force for Colombo from where an Indian Air Force plane will take them home.

One patient was from Rajputana and the other from Bengal. Both were cheerful but said that the cold in Korea was unbearable.

SOUTH KOREA FACES BIG FAMINE

GENEVA, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, United Nations Agent-General for Korean Reconstruction, today forecast a famine in South Korea next year if the hundreds of thousands of Korean refugees were no able to return to their ricefields this spring.

Mr. Kingsley, arriving here from a visit to Korea, said refugees in South Korea were estimated by the South Korean Government to number about three and a half million and by the Unified Command at between two million and two and a half million.

STUDENTS MARCH TO FRENCH EMBASSY

Demonstration Against Morocco Developments

CAIRO, March 3 (PTI-Reuter):—Steel-helmeted police with Tommy guns guarded the approaches to the French Embassy and French institutes in Cairo and Alexandria when hundreds of Egyptian students demonstrated in protest over recent events in Morocco.

Sultan Side Mohammed Ben Yousef of Morocco, under French pressure, last week dropped Istiqlal (anti-French Nationalist Party) members from the Government. Previously he had refused for many months to sign proposals drafted by the French administration under Gen. Alphonnse Juin.

The demonstrators shouted in Arabic and French "Down with France", "Down with the French Imperialists," and "Long Live Emir Abdel Karim" (leader of the Riff revolt of the early twenties now living in exile in Cairo).

Students who gathered in various districts of Cairo in defiance of the Government ban on demonstrations marched down to Arab League headquarters and called on Secretary-General Azzam Pasha to "lead the Arab revolt against the imperialists."

The students later met at the grounds of the Fuad I University and protested against Field-Marshal Montgomery's Egyptian visit which they considered had military significance.

FRENCH AIM

Abd-el-Krim has been studying reports of the situation at his villa in Cairo. He told reporters he had received several despatches from the Istiqlal leader Allal-el-Fassi now in Tangier, calling for speeding Arab League action.

Abd-el-Krim said the French aim was to dethrone the Sultan.

ARAB LEAGUE AND MOROCCO

CAIRO, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt has requested a meeting of the Arab League Political Committee as soon as possible "to consider latest developments in Morocco", Foreign Minister Salar El Din Bey stated today.

He added that the Egyptian Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha was "greatly concerned over the situation there".

CALCUTTA, March 3 (UPI): The institute of jute technology at Ballygunge, established by the Indian Jute Mills Association in collaboration with the Calcutta University, will officially be opened by the West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B.C. Roy, on March 10 at 3 p.m.

AMERICANS SHOOT DEAD TWO E. GERMAN POLICE

KASSEL (GERMANY) March 3, (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN soldiers assigned to a constabulary patrol today shot and killed two East German police at Bad Hersfeld, in the American zone near here, according to a report from the West German news agency D.P.A.

The report said the Americans were on routine patrol along the American-Soviet border when they found the two men on American territory. The East Germans resisted arrest, shots were exchanged and they were killed, the report added.

The United States authorities at Frankfurt said they knew nothing of the incident but were investigating.

CABINET-MAKING IN FRANCE

PARIS, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): French President M. Auriol this afternoon asked M. Guy Mollet, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party to form a cabinet.

He is the third party leader to be entrusted with the task after M. Bidault, Popular Republican chief, and Dr. Queuille, the Radical leader had reported failure.

France has been without a Government since Wednesday.

Highway Robbery At Howrah

CALCUTTA, March 3 (UPI): A highway robbery was committed at Howrah today, when some miscreants way-laid and attacked an employee of an industrial concern and snatched away Rs. 2,000 from him.

It is stated that the said employee along with a Nepali 'darwan' was taking the money to the garage of the firm for disbursement of wages of the workers there.

One person has been arrested by the police and a sum of Rs. 85 was recovered from his possession.

New Trends in Chinese Art

NEW DELHI, March 3 (PTI): Mr. P. S. Menon, Foreign Secretary, Government of India, today declared open an exhibition of Chinese and Indian paintings by Miss Jaya Appasamy. The exhibition was organised by the caravan of India.

Miss Appasamy returned to India a few weeks ago, after two and a half years' study of paintings in China. She was a Government of India scholar.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Menon praised China's achievements in the field of painting. He said he had been told that China's new leaders wanted to "import democratic realism" into Chinese art. He hoped this would not mean supersession of the Chinese tradition, but would result in a "blending of the tradition and the new life that is surging in that country after a most momentous revolution in history."

Arrested For Illtreating Harijans

JULLUNDER, March 3 (UPI).

Twenty-one persons have been placed under arrest in Burmahal police station in this district on charges of maltreatment of Harijans, it is learnt.

Another batch of eight persons and twelve Harijans of village Sargondi under Phillour police station have also been arrested by the police.

Several houses of Harijans in this village was said to have been set on fire.

CALCUTTA, March 3 (UPI): The swarm of locusts which has invaded West Bengal for the first time, is reported to have left its halting place in multi union, in district 24-Parganas.

The swarm was nearly 3-miles long and 2-miles broad.

Stop Press

FIGHT FOR VOTE TO COLOURED RACES

CAPETOWN, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): A mass rally of non-Europeans is planned here for Thursday to oppose the South African Government's introduction on that day of a bill to remove coloured people from the common voters' roll and give them separate European representation in the House of Assembly.

Announcing this today Mr. Sam Kahn, European representative in the House for Africans of the western areas of Cape Province, told the Franchise Action Committee of which he is a member that a manifesto was being sent to every registered non-European voter in Cape Province.

LATEST 'PEACE' MOVE

LONDON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): The World Peace Council, which ended in Berlin on Monday, has decided to send a delegation to Lake Success to explain to the United Nations the views of the peace movement.

INDO-PAK PLEA

SANTIAGO (Chile), March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Indian and Pakistan delegates to the United Nations Economic and Social Council both stressed the need for helping the under developed countries when the councils debate on the world economic situation was resumed here today.

West Bengal Jute Mills To Close For 10 Days

RAW MATERIAL SCARCITY

CALCUTTA, March 3 (PTI).

JUTE mills in West Bengal will close down for ten days from March 9 for want of raw materials, it was learnt from an authoritative source here today.

The raw jute position of the industry was discussed at meetings between representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association and Government during the past two days. It is learnt that by a drastic rearrangement of supplies as between the mills themselves it will be possible to carry on working until the night of Thursday (March 8). It has been decided to close down the mills then until the morning of Monday (March 19), when, it is hoped, sufficient supplies of raw material will enable production to be resumed.

During this period labour will be given holidays with pay.

AHMEDABAD CLOTH DEALERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 3: Great sensation prevailed in Panchkuva cloth market when ex-Secretary and a leading cloth dealer were arrested on charge of blackmarketing in cloth.

Seven other cloth dealers were also arrested. They were later released on bail.

NEED FOR VEGETABLE SEEDS ACT

POONA, March 3 (PTI): Mr. F. P. Pocha, President of the All-India Seeds Growers', Merchants" and Nurserymen's Association, today suggested that a Vegetable Seeds Act for the control of seeds production and cultivation of better and superior seeds in the country be enforced.

The Association, Mr. Pocha said, had succeeded in favourably impressing upon the Bombay Government the necessity for such an act but the State Government had pointed out the futility of such legislation unless it was undertaken on an All-India basis as seeds had to be bought from all parts of the country.

Mr. Pocha said there was a shortage of good quality vegetable seeds this year and regretted that Government had not imported in time good seeds to tide over the difficult situation.

MACDONALD CALLED TO LONDON

SINGAPORE, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, and General Sir John Harding, Commander-in-Chief, British Land Forces in the Far East, have been called to London for consultations with the Government. They will leave Singapore by air tomorrow.

It was learned officially here today that Mr. MacDonald would be in London for about one week, and Gen. Harding a few days longer.

These discussions were attended by Sir Henry Gurney, High Commissioner for Malaya, and General Sir Harold Briggs, Director of Anti-Bandit Operations in Malaya.

Radio Report On Nehru's Speech

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a radio report at 10-00 p.m. on March 4, on the Public meeting to be addressed by the Prime Minister at Chowpatty on the same day. The radio report, which will contain recorded extracts from the Prime Minister's speech, will be broadcast in Hindi on 244, 41.44, 353, and 61.98 metres.

INTERVIEW WITH NORMAN COUSINS

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview with Norman Cousins, Editor of the well-known Saturday Review of Literature of America on March 4, at 9-45 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Mr. Cousins will be interviewed by Frank Moraes, Editor, The Times of India, Bombay.

Rajasthan Food Position Better

JAIPUR, March (PTI): The food situation in Rajasthan, which was critical last month, has considerably improved now, an official spokesman said here today.

The Government of India, he said, had allotted 81,000 maunds of foodgrains which are on their way to the State. The Centre's allotment would be supplemented by internal procurement to tide over the difficult food position.

MAHATAB ON INDO-PAK TRADE PACT

NEW DELHI, March 3 (PTI): Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, inaugurating today the eighth annual general meeting of the Engineering Association of India, said that the recent Indo-Pakistan trade agreement should not be assessed from the sentimental point of view. It was a business affair. Even though the relations between the United States and Russia were strained, he added, trade between them did not stop.

The policy behind the agreement, Mr. Mahatab said, was that India would export to Pakistan whatever could possibly be exported and 'vice versa.' All industries should take advantage of the agreement.

STEEL IMPORT

Referring to steel import control policy, the Minister said the control had been liberalised as much as possible, but steel could not be placed on the OGL. If it were, Government would not be able to know the prices and it would be difficult to work the Equalisation Fund.

Indo-Pak Remittances

KARACHI, March 3.

The State Bank of Pakistan today empowered banks dealing in Indian rupees to allow four types of remittances to India without prior approval of the exchange control.

The remittances authorised are:—

(1) Payments for subscription to newspapers and magazines originating from India up to Rs. (Pak) 25 but not exceeding one year's subscription.

(2) Payments for books to be imported from India for personal use up to Rs. (Pak) 50 per person.

(3) Remittances of insurance premiums in respect of life policies of companies which have no offices in Pakistan and where policies were taken out before February 27, 1951.

(4) Subscription or membership fees of clubs and institutions in India up to Rs. (Pak) 70 per person per annum.

This arrangement follows India's acceptance of the Pak rupee ratio and these remittances will be in addition to remittances for imports under the Indo-Pak trade agreement of Feb. 25.

Foodgrains Confiscated

NEW DELHI, March 3 (PTI): The total value of foodgrains confiscated for breaches of food laws in India in January last amounted to Rs. 33,100 it was officially learnt here.

Bombay topped the list of convictions for breaches of food laws with 1,299. Madras came next with 1,190 and West Bengal third with 721.

ONLY ONE-FIFTH

SURAT, March 3 (PTI): Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, General Secretary of the Congress, said here today that in Uttar Pradesh 7,000 police officers and men had been discharged for corruption and inefficiency. The total strength of the police force is 35,000.

Two Killed In Bus Accident

TIRUCHI, March 3 (PTI): Two persons were killed and five seriously injured last night in a bus accident at Thiruvanaikaval, a suburb of Tiruchi. The bus, it is learnt, skidded dashing a cyclist, a bullock cart and a wayside betel shop.

The driver of the bus has been taken into custody by the police.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Madhya Bharat Commerce Chambers Chief's Fears

GWALIOR March 2 (UPI): Mr. D. P. Mandelia, President of the Madhya Bharat Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued today, expressed his doubt whether Pakistan would carry out the trade agreement signed recently with India. "Pakistan may get all that she wants from India and may not give what India needs", he said.

Mr. Mandelia added: "Regarding the agreement about Pakistan giving cotton to India, so far as the current year is concerned, I think this will only remain a paper agreement without any practical value, as firstly Pakistan has practically sold all its crop of cotton to foreign countries and, secondly the price of Pakistan cotton is prohibitive. I find that Pakistan is not taking any fine cloth from India. I do not know why this is so. Is it because the Indian Government is not giving them any or is it that Pakistan does not want it. I feel that as we are importing cotton from foreign countries to manufacture fine cloth, it would have been to India's advantage to export fine cloth outside India and retain as much as possible of medium and coarse cloth here."

PLANNING COMMISSION INVITES GORWALA

NEW DELHI, March 3 (PTI): The Planning Commission has invited Mr. A. D. Gorwala to review the present administrative machinery and methods, specially from the aspect of implementation of development programmes and suggest measures for its improvement, the Planning Commission announced today.

Mr. Gorwala is expected to visit a few states during the next two or three months to study at first hand the working of some public enterprises.

China At Leipzig Fair

BERLIN, March 3 (PTI-Reuter):—China will be among foreign exhibitors when East Germany's sixth and largest Leipzig spring fair since the war opens tomorrow.

Conference Of Station Masters

CALCUTTA, March 3 (PTI): An all India conference of station masters will be held in Calcutta on March 15 and 16 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of the AIRF, will preside.

Students' Associations Condemn It

CALCUTTA, March 3, (UPI).

A JOINT statement has been issued on behalf of students associations of different colleges in the city, expressing the hope that the student community at large, will give their unflinching support to any action the authorities may take, to eradicate the growing evil adopted by students of unfair means at examination halls.

In the course of the statement, the signatories say: "It cannot be denied that adoption of unfair means by students at examination halls, has been on the increase from year to year. We attribute this to a lack of discipline and absence of a moral sense. We know too, that only a microscopic percentage of students resorts to such unwholesome practices".

Late Shri Ramjeebhai Bhagwandas, in whose memory Rs. one lakh have been donated by Shri Ratilal Nathalal, well-known landlord of Bombay to the Sir Harkisondas Hospital during the Silver Jubilee of the hospital for the X'Ray Department, which was opened recently by Dr. Gilder.

Ritual Murder Appeal Fails

CAPETOWN, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Applications by a 43-year-old European farmer and an African chief for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against sentences for the ritual murder of a ten-year-old African boy have been dismissed, it was officially announced here today.

Carl Werner, believed the first European ever accused of complicity in such a crime, was gaoled for twelve years by the High Court of Swaziland last July for being an accessory after the act.

Siluane Nxumalo, cousin of the paramoun. Chief of Swaziland, was sentenced to death.

Werner was found guilty of receiving thirty sterling from Silwane after the murder had taken place on his farm. Parts of the boy's body were used for "medicine"' and the remains buried in an antbear hole.

INDO-INDONESIA PACT SIGNED

DJAKARTA, March 3.—The first treaty of friendship to be signed by Indonesia with any country was concluded with India this morning. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Dr. Roem, signed on behalf of Indonesia and Dr. P. Suggaroyan, Indian Ambassador in Indonesia, signed on behalf of India.

71 VIETMINHS KILLED

SAIGON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter):—French Union forces in the Tonking delta, south of the capital of Hanoi, killed 71 Vietminhs and took 75 prisoners in the last 24 hours, according to a French Army communique today

French "King Cobra" and "Hellcat" planes continued strafing and bombing "efficiently" Vietminh cantonment, about 85 kilometres north-west of Hanoi.

The communique said French naval units made a commando raid south of Faifo on the Annam coast, 600 kilometres north-east of Saigon.

Deadlock In Banaras Art Industry Continues

BANARAS, March 3 (PTI): The deadlock in the Banaras silk and art industry continued today for the fourth day. The dispute arose over the manufacturers' discount deducted by the wholesalers from the payments made to weavers.

Silk yarn merchants and brass dealers suspended their business today in sympathy with the wholesalers in silk and art goods.

The weavers have protested against the deduction of discount which they described as "injustifiable."

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

About 5,000 weavers of Jaunpore and Mirzapore districts have struck work in sympathy with the weavers of Banaras, according to a report received here.

About 25,000 handlooms and 60,000 weavers are involved in the dispute between the weavers and wholesalers.

The Banarss silk cottage industry, yielding about rupees four crores a year, is now at a standstill.

BIG DILEMMA FOR SOCIALIST PARTY

Gautam On Congress' Unity Resolution

SURAT, March 3. (PTI).

MR. Mohanlal Gautam, General Secretary of the Congress, said here: "The Unity Resolution of the Congress was drafted not with a view to bringing about a merger of all political parties in the country or effecting an election truce. The main idea behind the resolution is to unite the various groups inside the Congress to enable harmonious and effective working of the Congress organisation."

Discussing the aftermath of the Unity Resolution in an interview Mr. Gautam said: "Some quarters have interpreted the Unity Resolution as a call of the Congress for a pre-election truce, because they think the Congress feels weakened after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's death. This is not correct. I was one of those who believed that the Socialists should not have left the Congress but should have remained inside and worked to change the Congress.

SOCIALISTS' PROBLEM

"All the Socialists have not left the Congress and many who were not Socialists have left the Congress to join the Socialist party of today. Now that the Socialists have left the Congress it is not possible or easy for them to dissolve the party.

"Subjectively I will welcome the Socialists to come into the Congress and strengthen the progressive forces but objectively I feel it may not be possible for the leaders of the Socialist Party to bring all their forces within the Congress and if the dissolution of the party leads to strengthen the Communist Party it may not be ultimately desirable.

THE AIM

"When we drafted the Unity Resolution at Ahmedabad, what we wanted was unity inside the ranks of the Congress, dissolution of such sections let the Democratic Front started by leaders who are yet inside the Congress, so that internecine squabbles could be set at rest and the Congress as a political party could work efficiently."

Mr. Gautam continued: "Complete merger of political parties is neither possible nor practicable. If people thought that Congress is afraid of the coming elections, they are wrong "Congress has got the huge asset accummulated by the sacrifice of our great leaders. People have not come to mistrust the Congress to such an extent as these people would like us to believe.

"Besides, there is no such political party in India today which can defeat the Congress.

HOPE YET

Referring to the talks between Congress leaders apropos the Unity Resolution he said: "Since the Unity Resolution was passed the Congress President had talks with Acharya Kripalani. Pandit Nehru also had talks with Acharya Kripalani and Dr. P. C. Ghosh. The negotiations are yet continuing."

RAILWAYMEN'S D. A. ISSUE

Demand For Basing On Living Index

MADRAS, March 3 (PTI): Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, stated here today that the dearness allowance of Railway employees should be based on the cost of living index as recommended by the Central Pay Commission.

Mr. Guruswami, who was presiding over the annual conference of the M and S M Railway Stores Department employees, said that the deputation of the Federation which was to meet representatives of the Ministry of Railways on March 9 and 10 would not accept any compromise on this issue.

The conference asked for the upgrading of posts of warders, assistant warders, tally board supervisors and such other posts in the M and S M Railway as in other Railways in India.

FLOOD CONTROL IN ASIA

E.C.A.F.E. View

LAHORE, March 3 (PTI): The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its resumed session yesterday endorsed recommendations on the technical aspects of the regional technical conference on flood control held in New Delhi in January last.

Salient among the recommendations, which relate to soil conservation and construction of reservoirs and embankments, are (1) small reservoirs scattered all over a river basin in the upper reaches constructed for irrigation and water supply be utilised for flood control (2) detention or storage reservoirs for flood control be generally combined with other phases of water resources development of a river basin in view of the fact that reservoirs for flood control alone are not economically justified in the region except in special cases; (3) natural depressions along rivers as desilting basins be considered as a means of decreasing the silt charge of rivers and to reclaim lowlands, (4) a series of dams of medium height in preference to a single large dam be given careful consideration because of a possibility of progressive development of river basins."

EMBANKMENTS

Regarding embankments, the Commission recommended their (embankments) adoption for rivers with a low silt charge; and where the silt charge is heavy desilting the river regulation works be concurrently attempted.

In delta areas adjacent to sea, embanking be avoided till the land is sufficiently above sea level in accordance with prevailing conditions to permit cultivation, drainage and salt water exclusion.

Soil conservation, said the Commission, should be always incorporated in any flood control schemes specially in multipurpose projects in view of its paramount importance to river basins of the region.

The commission emphasised that a combination of water conservation, channel improvement, embankments and reservoirs be considered in preference to a single method in dealing with flood control.

Flood control in the ECAFE region, the Commission felt should be in the hands of countries of Asia and the Far East which are directly interested in it nad should be directed for the development of national economy, and these measures should not lead to economic interference in the affairs of the countries.

The Commission accepted an Indian amendment inviting attention of member and associate member Governments to the following measures recommended by the technical conference in respect of international co-operation:—

(1) Exchange of hydrological and meteorological information (2) Study of the effect of flood control and multipurpose development on regime of international rivers; (3) Standardisation of technical terminology as well as methods and records of hydrological year book; (4) Co-operation between hydraulic laboratories of various countries of the region for hydraulic research in respect of the problems of flood control and exchange of results with a view to avoiding duplication; (5) Provision for incorporation with the food and agriculture organisation of clearing house services relating to technical information of flood control.

Mr. Philip G. Beck, formerly Director of the Food and Agriculture Division in the Economic Co-operation Administration mission to Korea, is now United Nations Resident representative for Technical Assistance in Afghanistan.

CONSERVATION OF WORKS OF ART

Archaeological Dept's. Record

NEW DELHI, March 3 (UPI): Repairs of the Taj Mahal, Agra, the Agra Fort, the Alamgiri of the Dharara Mosque at Banaras, the Gupta temple of Deogarh, the rock paintings at Sitabhinji (Keonjhar State, Orissa) and the famous Markandeshwar temple at Bhubaneshwar, were among the important conservation works carried out by the department of archaeology last year, according to the Director-General's report.

Among the other works mentioned in the report, were implementation of the recommendations of the Konarak temple committee, afforestation and the construction of a fair weather road from Bhubaneshwar to Konarak and completion of the comprehensive photographic recording of the various parts and detailed carvings and sculptures on the temple.

In the south, the work of preserving the 30-foot high walls of the zenana enclosure at Hampi was continued. At Bijapore the Guniting to strengthen the gold gumbad continued, and is now nearing completion. Its enormous dome from the whispering gallery right up to the crown has been satisfactorily united, and the final work of making the surface smooth and hard and restoring its ancient tint is about to be executed. With the completion of this work, one of the biggest conservation works undertaken by the Department will have been accomplished.

D. V. C. NEW PROJECT

Methods Of Preparation Of Estimates

NEW DELHI, March 3 (PTI): Methods of preparation of estimates for the new project were chalked out at an inter-state conference on Damodar Valley Corporation held here today.

The conference reviewed the work so far done and discussed the future plans and other administrative matters regarding the corporation.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, presided over the meeting.

The financial and the administrative setup of the Damodar Valley Corporation formed the principal subject of discussion in today's conference. The adequacy or otherwise of the DVC Act of 1948, work of the engineering setup of the Corporation, and arrangements for control over expenditure were also discussed.

Nepal-Bihar Border Security Talks

PATNA, March 3 (PTI): A closed door conference between representatives of the Bihar and Nepal government officials was held yesterday at Darbhanga for "co-ordinating and tightening measures for checking lawlessness" on the Bihar-Nepal border, according to a report received here.

It is learnt that decisions were taken regarding deployment of forces of both the countries in the border areas. At present a large contingent of Bihar military police and mounted police are taking part in the anti-crime operations in the areas.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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PERSONAL ADLETS

Readers of this paper may kindly forward addressed envelope, will be greatly benefited. Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Adenwalla Road, Madhukunj Building, Matunga, Bombay, 19. (2453)

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Wanted One D. D. T. Spray Pump Unit, working on Dry Cells; any capacity that is available. Please give full particulars, price, delivery, etc. to Box No. 9722 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on **SUNDAY**, the 4th March 1951, the following roads will be **CLOSED** to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3-30 p. m. and 7-30 p. m. on account of a Public Meeting at Chowpatty to be addressed by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India.

(1) SANDHURST BRIDGE from its junction with Opera House to Chowpatty.
(2) CHOWPATTY SEA FACE from Marine Drive (Mafatlal Baths) to its junction with Babulnath Road.
(3) FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road.
(4) HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards Fort and vice versa will proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT: Via Walkeshwar Road Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road, New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT: Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR: Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk, Harvey Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL: Via New Queen's Road, Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk, Gowalia Tank Road.

PARKING PROHIBITED: Parking of vehicles along Harvey Road Girgaum Road (Kennedy Bridge) and Gowalia Tank Road from its junction with Forjett Street to Nana's Chowk is prohibited from 3-30 p. m to 7-30 p. m.

Invitees to the function should proceed via Babulnath Road and Chowpatty Seaface. Ladies and children only will be permitted to enter Chowpatty Sea Face by French Road; others must proceed via Sandhurst Bridge.

Matthew Road Overbridge will be closed to east bound pedestrian traffic from 3-30 p. m. to 6-00 p. m. and west bound pedestrian traffic from 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

M. M. CHUDASAMA.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 28th February, 1951.

(9731)

FILM PRODUCER ARRESTED

Alleged Acceptance Of Pugree

BOMBAY, Saturday: Virendra Vasantrao Pitale, a city landlord and film producer, was arrested by Crime Branch II of the Bombay C.I.D. on Friday evening on a charge of accepting Rs. 14,000 as pugree for letting out the first floor of his building to a prospective tenant.

A Sindhi merchant, who was badly in need of accommodation, the police stated, approached the landlord on learning that the first floor of his building, "Pitale Prasad" situated on Shankar Seth Road near Grant Road, was lying vacant. Pitale promised to give the flat to him on a monthly rent of Rs. 220 if he paid him a sum of Rs. 14,000 as pugree, the police allege.

The landlord suggested to the merchant that this sum could be paid as the price for a ficititious firm named "National Toys" supposed to be housed in the flat to evade legal complications.

The Sindhi merchant informed the police and yesterday evening he went with marked currency notes to the landlord accompanied by Sub-Inspector Kothari in disguise. As the landlord was counting the notes, Inspector Khan and Dy. Inspector Kuwar Patel arrested him.

His bail period was today extended at the Esplanade Court.

WATCHES RECOVERED FROM GAMBLING DEN

BOMBAY, Saturday: A day after the publication of the story of a travelling salesman of a city firm, who was doped while travelling in the Meerut Express and robbed of 174 watches, the Baroda police discovered some of the watches in dramatic circumstances, according to reports which have reached Bombay today.

It is stated that on Thursday last the Baroda police raided a suspected gambling den near the Prabhat talkies. While trying to round up the gamblers and seize the cash and other paraphernalia of gaming found there, the police discovered three new watches lying at the bottom of a water pot.

Only the previous day the "Bombay Sentinel" had carried the story of Vrijlal Chunilal Dalal, the travelling salesman who had taken a cup of tea at Baroda and had become unconscious. He was found covered with a white sheet under a bench in the same compartment by a ticket inspector at Nagda, in Madhya Bharat nine hours later. He was removed to hospital, first at Nagda and then at Ratlam and recovered after several days of treatment despite the fact that he had swallowed a cup of tea doped with "Datura".

The Baroda police who had been alerted by the story of the stolen watches, immediately grew suspicious of the watches found in the water pot in the suspected gambling den and made a more thorough search. They found that five of the six gamblers had each a new watch on his wrist and a sixth watch presumably worn by the sixth man was found on a table. A partner of Victor Watch Company was summoned to Baroda and identified the watches as coming from the consignment in the trunk which was carried by the doped salesman.

Four of the six alleged gamblers, it is learnt, have now been taken into custody on charges of receiving stolen property. They stated that the watches had been sold to them by a boy whom they did not know. The Barida police are making further inquiries.

Medical Practitioner Convicted

CALCUTTA, March 3 (UPI): A medical practitioner of the city has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 by the City Municipal Magistrate for selling adulterated olive oil to his patients.

In his judgment the Municipal Magistrate observed "olive oil is a very useful oil in many diseases, and, as such the offence of the accused is very serious. Such cases of adulteration must be dealt with very strictly."

Forest Fire In Mandvi

MANDVI, March 3 (PTI): A wild fire is raging in the forest in Tarapor and Lok villages of Mandvi Taluka for the past three days, according to a report reaching here. Forest Department officers were trying to control the fire, the report said.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

H.E. Mr. Mangal Das N. Pakvasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, has commuted the death sentence passed on Mst. Dhela, an aborigine woman, aged 21 of Bastar district, to that of transportation for life, in response to the appeal for mercy made on her behalf to the Governor by Mr. R. S. V. Mani, advocate, the "HITAVADA", Nagpur, the "PRAHARI" Jubbulpore and some other individuals. The condemned woman was ordered by a Division Bench of the Nagpur High Court to be sent to the gallows on March 16.

The facts of the case are that Mst. Dhela, the aborigine girl of village Sonpur, in the Bastar district, was married, much against her wishes and protests, to one Sadhu of village Tenwasa in April-May last year. She was in love with Tanka, an aborigine youth of her village and was pregnant with his child. On June 29, 1950, she was sent to her husband by her parents, who was repugnant to her. On the night of June 29, 1950, she murdered him.

Dhela was arrested and prosecuted and during the trial she gave birth to a male child in the Raipur jail on Dec. 16, 195[illegible].

She was sentenced to death by Mr. Jamuna Prasad Jain, additional sessions judge, Bastar. She appealed in the High Court, Nagpur, against the orders of the lower court. But her appeal was rejected by Justice Mr. C. R. Hemeon and Justice Mr. R. Koushalendra Rao, who maintained her conviction and ordered that she be executed on March 16 when her child becomes three-month old.

The Press took up the cause of Mst. Dhela and in the interest of her innocent child it appealed to the Governor to save her life.

SINGAPORE OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE

SINGAPORE, March 3 (UPI): Seventy documents were produced in Singapore second district court on Tuesday at the trial of Rashid Rustonji Irani, charged with being concerned in the importation of 424-1/2 lbs. of opium into the colony.

The court was told investigations in Bombay had led to the discovery of three bags of turmeric in a building in Singapore. In another building, men of the Bombay Police found "a lot of correspondence files and telegrams".

The Bombay Superintendent of Police, Mr. N. B. Paranjape, who had come to Singapore in this connection, told the court that a ship S.S. "Hoegh Silvermoon", carrying 20 cases of turmeric, left Bombay on May 30. On information from the Bombay Police, the customs officials at Singapore intercepted the turmeric and that opium was found in the cases.

DISTRICT PROHIBITION OFFICERS

Post To Be Abolished From April 1?

(From Our Correspondent)
KARWAR, March 2: Posts of the District Prohibition Officers in the Bombay State and their Offices are likely to be abolished from April 1.

Notice of termination of his services as from that date, it is reported has been served on the District Prohibition Officer, Karwar.

It may be recalled that these posts were created to prepare the proper climate for the enforcement of total Prohibition in the Bombay State and carry on country-wide Prohibition propaganda.

POONA'S POPULATION HAS DOUBLED

POONA, March 2 (UPI): Poona's population has nearly doubled in the last ten years, according to the latest census figures. On a rough estimate the Poona Corporation has now a population of 4,67,000, Poona Cantonment (civil population) 45,000 and Kirkee (civilian population) 30,000.

Youth Commits Suicide

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, March 3: Being unable to make the ends meet on account of his meagre income and the rising cost of living, a youth, employed as a fireman in the GIP Railway at Jubbulpore, committed suicide by swallowing poison. He has left behind him his wife and four children in a destitute condition.

Snail's Pace: The Card Version

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, March 3.

A resident of Matunga (Bombay) addressed a post card on March 19, 1941 to his friend, named Buddhisen, a Librarian in charge of a public Library at Ahmedabad, 306 miles away from Bombay. The card was delivered on February 8, 1951 to Mr. A. R. Tabassum, who had succeeded Mr. Buddhisen as Librarian on his death in 1943.

The post card bore only two postmarks, Matunga and Bombay. It is presumed that it remained in cold storage somewhere all the time.

DALAI LAMA'S MOTHER IN CALCUTTA

Pilgrimage To Buddhist Shrines

CALCUTTA, March 3 (PTI): The mother of the Dalai Lama, "the Great Mother" as she is called by Tibet's three million people, arrived in Calcutta last night on a pilgrimage to some Buddhist places in India.

She is accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Yapshi and a five-year-old son, her seventh child. She has got five sons and two daughters, the Dalai Lama being her fifth child.

This was the first time in Tibet's history that a Dalai Lama's mother had come down to India on a pilgrimage.

Dressed in multi-coloured Tibetan costume, the 51-year-old "Great Mother," Gyayum Chempo smilingly posed before cameras. She, however, declined with the help of an interpreter, to say anything on the present situation in Tibet or on the Dalai Lama, when newsmen met her in her hotel this afternoon.

She will stay here for the day and leave for Bodh Gaya in Bihar, tomorrow.

Facilities To Engineers In Foreign Countries

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay is in a position to offer training facilities in overseas countries to Indian engineers. The foreign firms with whom the Government has entered into a contract for the supply of plant and machinery for its Electric Grid schemes have agreed to train in their works Indian engineers nominated by the Government of Bombay.

Detailed particulars and requisite application forms will be supplied to candidates possessing suitable engineering qualifications by the Chief Engineer, Electric Grid Department, Government of Bombay, Mercantile Bank Building, Bombay 1, on receipt of written request, accompanied by a large self-addressed envelope with 3-1/2 annas postage stamps affixed on it.

Seven Manipur Congress Workers Arrested

IMPHAL (Manipur), Mar. 3 (PTI): Seven Congress workers of Manipur State, including Mr. Jogeswar Singh, member of the A I C C and Mr. Tomal Singh, a former President of the State Congress were arrested here last evening for, it is alleged, having refused to disperse from a meeting which was declared unlawful.

The meeting which was convened by the State Congress Committee was criticising the policy of the present Manipur Government.

Two Books Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has forfeited to Government all copies, wherever found, of the books entitled (i) "Hindu Aur Musalman" and (ii) "Musalmano Se Sawadhan", written and published by Shri Ahmed Ali, Secretary, Free Thinkers Association, Jabalpur, and printed, respectively, at the Narbada Printing Works, Jabalpur, and Rajsagar Press, Omti, Jabalpur, and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translation of or extracts from, them.

NEW DELHI, March 3 (UPI): The proposal for setting up a central board for higher education in the centrally-administered areas, with a view to ensuing proper co-ordination, uniformity and higher standard of education, was approved at a conference of the Chief Commissioners of the centrally-administered states, held here today.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 3.

The general feeling in the local Share Bazar was firm on reports that arrangements are made to take delivery of 4,000 Tata Steel Defd. shares. The market was officially closed. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1965 and Indian Irons at 35/12.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 3.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 191/14 and declined at Rs. 191/8 under scattered selling but rallied at Rs. 191/12 on moderate buying support. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 192/2 and ready bullion was placed at Rs. 191/12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113/8 and declined at Rs. 113/5. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113/11 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77/-.

Later on there were increased demand and closing quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	192	4	0
Forward	192	4	0
Ready Gold	113	13	0
Forward	113	9	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 3.

The local produce market was very steady and under improved demand prices moved up: Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 53 and small at Rs 57/8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Ready Khandesh	48	12	0
Ready Madras	48	8	0
Ready Bold	48	4	0
April-May delivery	49	12	0
OIL			
Local Mills	26	10	0
Upcountry Mills	26	2	0
March	25	14	0
April	26	3	0
LINSEED			
Ready Bold	47	8	0
Ready Small	46	0	0
April-May	48	12	0
Oil	24	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready three Zilla	58	8	0
May	289	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 2.

2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	£	68-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£	99-3/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£	135-15/16
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	£	92-3/16
Chatered Bank	£	10-5/16
Hongkong & Shangai Bank	£	78-1/2
National Bank	£	33-1/8

Transactions on the London stock-exchange are officially placed at 12,098 Shares.

London Copra Firm

LONDON, March 2.

Copra market was firm on fair demand and limited offers. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight £145 bid, Philippines bulk quoted at 340 dollars and Ceylon nominally at £145 per ton cif March April shipment.

Coconut oil was steady with straits in drums at 217 sellers and in bulk 205 resellers. Ceylon in drums at £217 sellers in bulk £203 nominal per ton cif March April shipment. Others unoffered.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, March 2.

Prices early were steadier attributed chiefly to buying attracted by the recent sharp declines together with reports hat producer offerings of cash gains had tapered off. The upturn attracted renewed liquidation however with selling of wheat based on additional moisture over large areas in the Southwest overnight and official prediction for showery conditions. Values managed good recoveries at times on short covering and subsidence of offerings. Trading was very active with rapid price changes.

CHICAGO WHEAT

March	2.40-1/2
May	2.45
July	2.40-5/8
September	2.41-1/8

Amsterdam Exchange Featureless

AMSTERDAM March 2.

The market was featureless and business very small although yesterday's better sentiment was prolonged. All sections showed minor gains.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 3.

2-1/4% 1954	98	13	0
2-1/2% 1955	98	11	0
2-1/2% 1961	94	6	0
2-3/4% 1962	95	12	0
2-3/4% 1960	96	12	0
2-3/4% 1976	92	4	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	93	1	0
3% 1951/54	100	14	0
3% 1953/55	101	4	0
3% 1957	100	6	0
3% 1959-61	99	2	0
3% 1963-65	97	3	0
3% 1959-65	99	8	0
3% 1966-68	96	6	0
3% 1964	97	6	0
3% 1970/75	94	13	0
4% 1960/70	108	8	0
4 1/2% 1955/60	108	12	0
3-1/2% 1954-59	103	10	0
4 1/2% 1958/68	111	12	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3% Bombay 1962	98	0	0
3% Bombay 1960	98	8	0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96	8	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96	8	0
3% Bombay 1956	106	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0	6
3% Madras 1952/53	100	6	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	7	6
MUNICIPAL			
4% B.P.T.	109	4	0
4% B. Municipality	109	0	0
5% B. Municipality	113	0	0
5% B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK, March 1.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that loans were made upto February 22 on 7,914 bales of the 1950 crop cotton, while repossessions were 1,100 leaving a net loan stock of 6,806 bales. Meanwhile, cotton shipments abroad on February 27 totalled 35,745 bales, of which 24,356 went to Europe, 9,749 to the Far East and 1,640 to Canada. Exports for the season to date excluding linters were 2,492,000 bales, compared with 3,068,900 in the corresponding period last year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics report parity price as at February 15 for cotton 33.11 against 32.98 in January.

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, March 2.

The rallying effort was extended with the inflationary ideas of the market bolstered somewhat by the appeal of escalator wage increase while earnings reports in most instances continued favourable compared with a year ago. With the volume occasionally broadening, prices went to fresh gains of mostly fractions to one dollar under the leadership of rails, motors, oils, steels, rubbers, department stores, communications and aircrafts. Motors were aided by an authorisation to raise prices 3-1/2 per cent over the December 1st levels. At noon the averages were industrials 253.36 and rails 86.16.

Prices held steady in the afternoon though the limited rally of the past two days tended to peter out. The final hour list was fluctuating quietly at gains of fractions to one dollar or so. Some Wallstreeters thought that the stock market was merely resting and consolidating for a near future attempt—all things being equal—to test the 1951 highs. Good support for individual stocks generally reflected favourable earnings news. The market closed firm at or around the day's highs.

CLOSING PRICES

American Telephone and Telegraph	157-7/8
Anaconda copper	42-3/8 ex div
Chase National Bank	40-1/4
Firestone Tyre	99-1/4
General Electric	56-1/4
General Motors	50-5/8
Ingersol Rand	81-1/2
International Nickel	36-3/4
National City Bank	49-3/4
New York Central	22-1/2
Sinclair Oil	38
Socony Vaccum	28
Texas Co	90-1/2
Union Carbide	56-1/2
U S Smelting	54-1/2
U S Steel Common	44-1/2
Western Union	45-58

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wall Street was 1,560,000.

The highest and lowest U S Steel trading prices were 44-5/8 and 44 respectively.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, March 2.

Approximately 250,000 ounces including some domestic, were traded at unchanged level.

Calcutta Shares Strong

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The market continued to rule strong and active round all sections and a large volume of business was put through. Following are todays final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: three per cent loan 1946 86 93 1 Sol three per cent loan 1953 55 101/3 three per cent loan 1959 61 99 - Sol three per cent loan 1963 65 99/2 CT.

BANKS: United Commercial 47/-

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 10 12 Elgin Mills 17 4 Kesoram 29/- New Victoria Ordy 2 7

COALS: Amalgamated 35/- Bengal 584/- S. Lot Burrakur 15/6 Central India 7/4 Equitable 53 2 Kalapahari 64/2 CT New Manbhoom 29/12 Fench Valley 31 4 Raneegunge 8/14 Rewa 25 8 Talcher 3/11 Western Bengal 7 1

JUTES: Agarpara 18/- Alliance 210/ Anglo India 298/- Auckland 165/- S Lot Bally 269/- Barnagore 290 - Belvedere 311/- Budge Budge 242/- Champdany 212 - Delta 298/- Howrah 41 6 India 222/- Kamarhatty 321/- Kankinarrah 243/- Kinnison 243/- Landsdowne 211/- National 29 12 Nuddea 85 8 Reliance 26/8 Standard 207/-

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron and steel 35/11 Kumardhubi Eng. 8/- Marshalls 9/3 Steel Corp. 24/10 Textiles Machinery 7/3.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 3 4 Consolidated tin 3/3 Indian Coper 3/9 Tavoy tin 1/4 Assam Bengal Cement 8/4 Sone Valley Cement 7.5 Alkali and chemical 18/5 Bic 10 13 Cum Div. Dunlop Rubber 52/12 Indian alluminium 155/8 Jardine Henderson 167/- Martin burn 19/8 Metal Box 19 6 British Burma Petrol 1/12 Shree Gopal paper 14/-

SUGARS: Champran 28/14 Dyer Meakin Breweries 14/- Ct. Shippings India General Navgn 117/- India Steamship 8/8.

TEAS: Banarhat 392/- Dauracherra 9/8 Loobah 4/15.

Metal Quotations

BOMBAY, March 3.

Copper Ready	190
Fagan	193
Lead Ready	103½
Fagan	105½
Tin Ready	194
Fagan	197

New York Pepper Easy

NEW YORK, March 2.

Black pepper prices continued to ease reflecting limited buying interest. Lack of demand was most pronounced in spot which further declined to the asking level of 175 cents. Afloat steamers were offered at 165 to 162 depending in position, March shipment 159, April May shipment 157 cents pounds exdock.

London Pepper Market

LONDON, March 2.

The pepper market was idle and barely steady. Black lampong March shipment was quoted at 12-3 and white muntok at 21-6, shipping weight per pound cif, basis ports. Malabar afloat was 1,400 to 1,450 shillings according to position and March shipment nominally 1,300 per cwt cif United Kingdom.

Paris Bourse Firm

PARIS, March 2.

Considerable influx of buying orders for French issues imparted firmness to this section with petrols, chemicals, electromechanical and sderurgical shares outstanding. Rubbers were also well held. While internationals were less popular. British petrols enjoyed favour and Argentine issues were also bought. French rentes improved. Among foreign loans, young and Japanese bonds were sought on hopes of a decision on resumption of the service. Trading in port of Para expanded on expectations of an early settlement with holders.

Brussels Stocks Up

BRUSSELS, March 2.

Numerous sections in the future market were firm and active with union miniere, arbed societe generale, Canadian issues rubbers and metallurgicals higher. However geomines reacted after yesterday's strong advance. The cash market followed futures under the leadership of Sofina and Katanga ordinary. Noteworty firmness in coals, glass works, paper, mills and colonials and especially plantations.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, March 2.

Black pepper was quietly steady with black lampong unchanged at 670 and white Muntok was easier and ten down at 1,170 straits dollars per picul seller exgodown.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): a feature of London's Money Market during the past week was raising by a quarter per cent of quotations for fine trade bills by one of the leading discount houses.

Monetary conditions were mixed. With banks calling to meet tax transfers some difficulty was experienced in early stages of the week and authorities have given some assistance. Later, conditions improved when bank became good buyers of short-dated bills and free lenders. Finally books were balanced with ease.

Bank of England returns showed an increase of 3.1 million Sterling in active note circulation.

Applications for 260 million sterling Treasury Bills totalled 346,200,000 Sterling of which 260 million were allowed an average rate of 10 Shilling 2.87 pence per cent. Next week 260 million Sterling Treasury Bills will be offered and the Treasury Deposit Receipts nil.

CLOTH PRODUCTION LOW IN 1950

Better Prospects For Jute And Cotton

BOMBAY, Saturday: Cotton and jute industries in India had a "black year" in 1950 which however was a "period of prosperity" for other major industries like steel, coal, cement, according to official statistics just released.

India's cotton and jute industries, are expected to pick up this year, with the inflow of raw cotton and jute from Pakistan in accordance with the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement just concluded.

Official statistics regarding the leading national industries showed that cotton textiles last year reached its lowest ebb since partition. Indian textile industry's output in 1950 was 3,667 million yards of cloth, a decline of 237 million yards over the previous year.

The statistics revealed that the jute industry, India's major dollar-earner, had also touched a low ebb in 1950 with production of jute goods totalling 836,000 tons as against 946,000 tons in 1949.

Production in other major industries of the country—steel, coal, cement, salt, electrical goods—registered substantial increases during 1950.

Indian Cotton Figures

Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to

	Bales.
1st March 1951	181927
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1950 to 1st March 1951	375510
Same period last year	533234
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st March 1951	360018
Same time last year	277037

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, March 3.

Ready Allepey	3200
Fagan delivery	3100 to 3130
Chaitra delivery	3130 to 3160

Cotton Seed Prices

BOMBAY, March 3.

Gujarat	25	12	0
Moglai	25	4	0
Berar	25	8	0
Hubli	25	14	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, March 3.

45 XII Pies	258
D. W. Bags Rs.	166
Fagan	166/8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 3.

120 Ready Japan	10	12	0
150 Ready Japan	11	7	0
120 Ready Italy	10	12	0
150 D. Ready Italy	11	6	0
150 D. Box March	2310	0	0
150 D. Box April	2335	0	0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria 3/3

Alexandria cotton market is closed today.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Last Prop To India's Budget

MUCH DESPISED MAN LARGELY IN PICTURE

Adulteration Danger In Artificial Rice

SIR CHINTAMAN DESHMUKH'S first and probably last budget and Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement rocked the capital during the week. In fact, the week was dominated by the Finance Minister. ..

It is the first time that no details of the financial proposals leaked out before their disclosure in Parliament, credit for which must go to the Finance Minister and the band of devoted servicemen in the Ministry of Finance. Sir Chintaman has proved devastatingly fatal to the prophets of financial journalism. For weeks, New Delhi read the banner-headliners that the Finance Minister's economy puroposals had dwindled down from eight crores to three crores; that the 1950-51 will close with a deficit of Rs. seven crores and the comfortable revenue position will enable the Finance Minister to sail clear of "Direct Taxation". "1951-52 Budget will be a balanced budget", the prophets had oracled. With pigeon-like puffed-up chests, the prophets went about, gracefully acknowledging tributes to their inner knowledge of things till the Finance Minister unplumed them, and falsified everyone of their prophesies.

His Economy proposals stood at Rs. five and not three crores. 1950-51 closed, not with a deficit of Rs. seven crores but a surplus of nearly eight crores.

On the basis of existing level of taxation, the year 1951-52 did not have a balanced budget, but showed a deficit of over five and a half crores. And the Finance Minister did have recourse to direct taxation in order to balance his budget. The prophets heard the Finance Minister in the Chamber and elatedly emerging out, declared:—'Did we not say so?" For, prophets, priests and kings can never be in the wrong. It is human lack of intelligence, which fails to grasp their true meaning.

The Budget proposals, once again proved that it is the men of austerity, who are the real enemies of anv sound system of Finance.

It is the much despised man, who earns to finance the administration. In 1950-51 his liquors contributed Rs. one crore sixty-four lakhs to the Central Revenues and his tobacco, Rs. 4.75 lakhs. It is he, who would cheerfully add Rs. forty lakhs to the Central Coffers by drinking beer, ale, whisky and wines and Rs. nineteen crores by smoking or chewing tobacco. In fact, the additional yield from liquors and tobacco alone will not only balance the budget but will leave a comfortable surplus.

What would the Finance Minister do, if the people in this country literally followed the advice of the Congress President by giving up drinking, smoking and even shaving their beards? Even a rake has a use

Indo-Pak Trade

There is one bye-product of Indo-Pakistan trade deadlock, which still requires some explanation. The Ministry of Agriculture had announced its self-sufficiency campaign in Cotton and Jute last summer. A modest sum of nearly two and half crores had been sanctioned for this laudable object. Sir Datar Singh had toured the country and had given press interviews. The Food and Agriculture Minister had made unequivocal statements on the subject in Parliament. Details of acreage of land diverted to cotton and jute crops had been given inside and outside Parliament. Additional allocations of foodgrains to compensate the states for the diversion of land to these two cash crops were made. It was announced that foodgrains after March 31, 1952, if imported will, 'inter alia', be to cover up the deficit created by these diversion of acreage. Estimates of the yield during 1950-51 were solemnly given.

The issue is what has happened to jute and cotton so raised and what has happened to two and a half crores of poor tax-payer's money, if anticipations did not materialize?

The other is a purely hypothetical issue, namely what would have been Mr. Munshi's attitude if similar paradox had been created by the British rulers of India?

The Reserve Bank's disclosures that the Grow More Food Campaign has been a highly successful failure is expected to have no repercussions on the Agriculture Ministry. "Dogs bark but the caravan passes on" is their motto.

The Ministry of Finance has been pursuing the Cheap Money policy. The Finance Minister should not grudge, if his colleagues carry the policy a step further and regard money really cheap. He has provided them with fifty crores of additional taxation to play with.

The Finance Minister has provided for an Economy cut of Rs. five crores. He should be prepared to face supplementary demands say for fifty-five crores before the year is out. They may change him, if he does not like their ideology that money was made round to go round. It is a mere symbol.

Vanaspati

Parliament, on Monday last, discussed Private Members' bills. Towards the end of the day it resumed discussion on the bill seeking to ban the manufacture of Vanaspati. Its mover, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava explained that the principal object of the bill was to prevent adulteration of cattle-ghee with Vanaspati. The Government should ban the manufacture of Vanaspati in case it could not devise satisfactory methods to prevent the adulteration of cattle-ghee, he urged.

Earlier in the day, the Minister for Natural Resources told the House about plans to manufacture synthetic rice from tapioca.

Minister added that "the price of natural rice is very high but artificial rice will be about annas three a pound." It will be thus seen that by manufacturing synthetic rice, the Government were extending an open invitation for adulteration of natural rice.

Its manufacture, like the manufacture of Vanaspati, will create vested interests. Experts will be brought in to express themselves on the nutritive value of synthetic rice. They are bound to give conflicting opinions. In order to solve the food problem at anybody's cost, the Government is creating another problem for the country. As it is, it is hardly possible to get anything unadulterated. It is a reach-me-down of the Gandhian ideology to provide temptation to the trader to adulterate rice with tapioca products.

Apart from solving the food problem, the new product may provide roaring practice to medical men. Tapioca often enlarges spleen. There is one test both for Vanaspati and synthetic rice namely their consumption by their manufacturers. It is no secret that directors and promoters of Vanaspati industry pay fancy prices for pure cow's ghee. They should save their own precious money by using it themselves if their product possessed all the virtues, they claim for it. Same test should apply for the synthetic rice.

Import-Export Licences

Mr. Ram Nath Goenka has eagle eyes to detect the irregularities in the Export-Import Organisation of the Commerce Ministry. He has been rendering valuable service by bringing to light irregularities in the grant of import or export licences. New Delhi, therefore, has been surprised how the case of a newspaper proprietor, who, by the sheer pull he had with the Minister, was able to secure licence to import writing paper to which he was not entitled to. Writing paper can only be imported by established importers, which the newspaper proprietor concerned was not. Mr. Goenka might 'expose this scandal" one of these days.

Part 'C' States

The following was boxed in a local daily:—

"A requisition, signed by more than seventy members of the Congress Parliamentary Party, asking for the convening of a special meeting to consider the question of the Constitution of Part "C" States has been forwarded to the leader of the Party."

The leader knows by the Ranga-Masani episode how these signatures are obtained and what weight should be attached to such requisitions. I have already reported last week what happened to the forty-three signatories to the cable to Washington. The sponsors of the requisition should have known better by now.

Seat Climbers

India's Constitution has accorded perfect equality to men and women. This is demonstrated by the front seat climbers in Parliament. On the opening day, Shrimatis Durgabai and Renuka Roy had occupied a front seat on which Babu Ramnarain Singh and Seth Govind Das claimed to have acquired a lien. Seth Govind Das gave up the struggle and has managed to squeeze himself between Professor Ranga and Mr. Sidhwa in the adjoining front seat. Babu Ramnarain Singh, however, by his persistence was about to drive out Mrs. Ranuka Roy. Luckily for her, about the same time Pandit Mahabir Tyagee was kicked upstairs and vacated his seat for her. This week Pandit Harihar Shastri sandwiched himself between Babu Ramnarain Singh and Shrimati Durgabai. He will not budge from his seat, inspite of Shrimati Durgabai's displeasure expressed to him in no uncertain terms.

People forget that wherever the leader sits becomes the head of the table. Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru was the leader of Opposition in the Council of State. His occupying a back seat in the present Parliament has not reduced his status or importance. He is still heard with great respect. Seth Govind Das or Babu Ramnarain Singh often fail to catch the Speaker's eye. Pandit Kunzru always does catch the eye of the Chair.

Basic Education Talks Begin

PAUCITY OF FUNDS

SEVAGRAM, March 3 (UPI): Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, inaugurating the Seventh All-India Basic Education Conference here on Saturday morning referred to various difficulties which the State Government had to face in the field of basic education and expressed the hope that the conference would find out ways and means to solve them.

The Chief Minister said: "We have two problems before us. One is to raise the standard of education in the light of the principles of basic education and the second is to provide free universal education for all. The question also arises from where are funds to be found for the implementation of the basic education scheme". He pointed out that the Madhya Pradesh State Government had already appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Tarachand to examine the question of financing of education.

CRAFT MATERIAL

Pandit Shukla hoped the conference would suggest a concrete workable plan according to which it would be possible to find the huge sums of money required for basic education.

He emphasised the need for an efficient organisation for provision of craft material and disposal of the craft produce, and quality and a nigh degree of efficiency for the rapid progress of basic education.

AIM OF EDUCATION

Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a message to the conference here today said: "The approach to education should not be too rigid and should allow free play for experiment and the development of the individual and of the society we aim at."

The general principal of basic education, he said, was accepted long ago by the Congress and a number of provincial governments tried to apply it in various ways.

"These provincial governments were criticised for deviating from the original idea. I am unable to say how far these deviations have been justified. But on general principles it seems to me that in any such experiment it is desirable to have a variety. There is always the danger of too much orthodoxy killing the spirit, and preventing the development of an inquisitive and experimental mind." he stated.

Jessup Leaves For Paris

NEW YORK, March 3 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Jessup, United States representative at the Foreign Ministers Deputies Conference opening in Paris on Monday, left Idlewild airport for Paris last night.

Before leaving, he said that "based on past experience with the Russians" he was not too hopeful of the Deputies Meeting agreeing on a programme which "will include all the broad questions which are causing tension in the world".

Dr. Jessup was asked at a press conference if a Japanese Peace Treaty might be included among the "broader questions".

He said that Russia had wanted the Japanese Peace Treaty to be discussed by the Big Four previously, but the United States position was that "it should be taken up by the nations involved in the Pacific war and not the Big Four alone".

Any effort to have the Big Four arrange a peace treaty from Japan would omit such countries as Australia and New Zealand, which had contributed much to the victory in the Pacific, Dr. Jessup added.

McCLOY TO DISCUSS SCHUMAN PLAN

BONN, March 3. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John J. McCloy, American High Commissioner will meet representatives of the German coal, steel and iron industry and of the trade unions next week to discuss the Schuman Plan, according to the West German News Agency DPA.

He is expected to urge that, despite all misgiving, Germany should sign the plan in the interest of European integration

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SHORT STORY

BY BAL KRISHNA

OF GOLD & GOLDEN EGGS

A FREAK amongst his fraternity, Murugan had an elementary education. The ordinary ways of rikshaw-pullers, therefore, went against his grain. Not for him was the supplicating servility to win over the vacillating, or the insolent hauteur to embarrass the close-fisted.

But today he had a good reason to be different. His father, ailing for a long time, had taken a turn for the worse the previous night. He wanted money.

The shrill, warning whistle from the Bombay Mail as it passed the inner signal galvanised him to action. He sought to be at the forefront of his tribe in the mad scramble for passengers when they streamed out of the station.

But ill-luck conspired with his misfortune, and strive as he could, he saw all promising customers slipping through his hands and being spirited away by his vociferous and more dextrous rivals. This was their game and Murugan knew he stood no chance. He now regretted his anxiety to be in the forefront, which had deprived him of his ordinary chances of collecting a stray customer. A mild panic seized him as the stream of passengers thinned out.

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Thoroughly dejected, he paced towards his rikshaw, which he had parked at the outer entrance of the drive from the station, and unconsciously made up his mind to wait for the next train. With luck, he might be able to compensate for the abortive efforts of the morning.

But Murugan reckoned without the unpredictable Providence. A wealthy-looking middle-ager, one among the passengers who had rejected him earlier, stood near his rikshaw, undecided whether to wait for its owner or to go in search of another. Murugan beamed with joy.

"Rikshaw, sir?" he asked, running up to his find.

"m—m—yes," said the stranger. "Parry's Corner."

Murugan, always punctilious, stipulated the fare at eight annas.

"We shall decide that when we get there," said the stranger, seating himself comfortably.

Murugan set off at a gallop. The corpulance of his charge did not slacken his pace because his singing heart made everything light for him. He had begun the day well. The distance was covered in a little over ten minutes.

The stranger alighted from the rikshaw leisurely and thrust his right hand into his trouser-pocket in search of change. Evidently had no loose coins on him for Murugan saw him producing a currency note.

"You are my first customer this morning, sir," Murugan apologised. "I am sorry I have no change."

"Nor have I," said the other. "You may keep the whole of it."

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Very pleasantly surprised, Murugan reached out his hand for the note, and then uttered a cry of amazement when he discovered that it was not, as he had suspected, a one-rupee note, but a solid fiver! He looked up at his benefactor, puzzled and dumbfounded. That worthy flashed a deprecating smile.

"Think nothing of it," he said. "If you feel that I have overpaid you, there is a way you can be quits with me. Take this letter," he produced a cover from his coat-pocket, "and hand it over to the Mount Road jeweller, Rangayya. Know him?"

Murugan said he did.

"Well, his shop will open in about an hour's time; so, if you stroll along, you will be just in time to meet him. And I shall await you right at this spot at ten-thirty. And then you may earn something more!"

This was something Murugan had not hoped for even in his wildest of dreams. Five rupees for a ten-minute ride! and with promise of more! God's ways were indeed mysterious.

It was only half past seven. He had plenty of time to run down to Mount Road and, therefore, saw no serious objection in going for a 'chota hazri' and a fifteen minutes' rest in a popular Lunch Home. It was not always that he could afford such luxuries, but this was a special occasion and he decided to celebrate it.

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He fell into pleasant reveries as the steaming coffee coursed down his gullet, warming up the inside. He would have got out of it very soon if, like his friends, he had had no schooling; but his elementary education often provided him with a correct stimulant for fanciful imagination, and when he day-dreamt, he did so without restraint.

It was during this reverie, that Murugan, not quite himself, was possessed by a gripping curiosity to learn the contents of the letter which his benevolent customer had bade him deliver to the Mount Road jeweller. Without a second thought he tore open the envelope. The letter was written in English and ran as follows:—

"My Dear Rangayya,

"It looks as if we shall have to wind up our paying business. The customs in Bombay are getting wiser. Mustapha has told me that his crowd are not going to run any more risks. I have a fear I am being watched and so can't meet you at your place as was originally planned. I am leaving by tonight's Mail. Please contact me in the first class compartment of the train. I shall settle your final share.

"Sincerely, RAM LAL."

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Another advantage Murugan drew from his education was his habit of reading newspapers. Only the other day he had read about a big haul from Arab smugglers in Bombay, and he had no difficulty in placing Ram Lal and Rangayya among the many provincial metropolitan links who helped the smugglers dispose of the contraband gold. No wonder the former could have afforded to be lavish with his money!

Murugan's first impulse was to rush to the police, but he desisted. He wasn't a fool to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. Why should he not wait until Ram Lal paid him the second remuneration he had promised?

He realized that he could not hand over the letter to Rangayya, now that it was opened. He thought he would do the next best thing, of conveying the contents orally to Rangayya, suitably disguised. The jeweller feigned ignorance of Ram Lal and of what Murugan was talking about. But to Murugan his camouflage was understandable, and so he hastened back without pressing the point further.

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Ram Lal was as good as his word. He was already at the arranged spot when Murugan reached there.

"Delivered that letter?" he asked eagerly.

"Yes." The lie was surprisingly convincing even to Murugan.

"Good fellow. Here is something for your troubles." A two-rupee note changed hands.

Murugan was a trifle disappointed, having expected a higher reward. There was no reason why he should have, but he had auto-suggested the belief that he was not an unimportant cog in the sprawling machinery that was the smuggling syndicate. But he did not stop to bargain.

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As he sat at his frugal midday meal at home, he ruminated over the turn of the day's events. The gratitude he had felt at first towards Ram Lal's charitable disposition had already given place to a feeling of mounting revulsion. Soon he was doubting whether it would be right to withhold the facts from the police.

The hurried and excited arrival of his wife in the kitchen saved Murugan the unpleasantness of further introspection.

"Look", she cried, "your father is growing dreadful in the face, and is uttering things I can't understand!"

Perked up from his thoughtful inaction, he rushed to his father. The old man's facial muscles were contorted in a frightful grimace. Inarticulate sounds, clearly indicative of internal agony, escaped in spasms through his tightly-closed lips. It was evident that he was nearing his end, but Murugan's filial optimism hoped for a recovery with proper medical attendance. Leaving his wife to attend to the immediate needs of the sufferer, he flew out into the street and made for the residence of a private practitioner, a regular customer of his, who lived about a mile away.

"Please, doctor", he besought, "my father is dying; do something to save him",—and as he saw the other wavering,—"I have money to pay, so do come!"

The medico, a practically-minded man from the professional point of view, continued to gaze sceptically at the rikshaw-puller. "I am afraid my charges will be too high for you", he opined.

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But Murugan was dead set on getting his man, and he got him in the end. The doctor—to do him justice—devoted himself entirely to the patient, once he reached his side. The pecuniary wranglings might not have been.

But with all his efforts and skill, the doctor found he was no match for destiny. Death claimed the old man at seven-thirty that night.

Grief-stricken, Murugan saw the vanquished doctor to the street. "Your fees, doctor?" he asked.

The doc hesitated for a while. "In ordinary circumstances", he said, "I would have charged forty-five rupees. In your case...."

"....it is not going to be a pie less", Murugan completed. "I shall pay you the amount at your place before ten."

"There is no hurry, really," said the kind doctor. "You may pay me in easy instalments."

"No sir. If I don't pay you to-night, I can't possibly ever hope to."

His vague reference to the night disturbed the doctor. However, "Please yourself", he said, "but don't do anything rash."

Despite his grief, Murugan smiled enigmatically.

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Meanwhile, his wife's loud lamentations had attracted the neighbours. In the midst of their ready-made grief, they had no eye for Murugan, and it was some time before they realized that he was nowhere around.

Murugan was in fact running before his empty rikshaw, like a mad man, towards the Central Station. He wanted to reach there urgently, and for once his rikshaw came in really handy. A fellow dashing madly through the city streets would have been a strange sight, while a rikshaw-puller in harness was not.

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The Bombay-bound Mail train was already by the platform, and was almost packed to capacity save in the upper classes. Murugan moved stealthily along the length of the train until he spotted his quarries, Ram Lal and Rangayya, alternating in subdued conversation, in one of the first class compartments.

He announced his presence by a wellmodulated cough, which gave the pair a violent start. Neither spoke for a while, although Murugan felt the two pairs of eyes boring into his.

"You!" they exclaimed in unison.

"None else", replied Murugan. "And I hope that you won't forget, in your excitement, to keep your voice low."

Uncontrollable fury rendered Ram Lal incoherent of speech. "You, dirty, double-faced liar of a...." he commenced, but Murugan cut him short.

"Let us not waste precious time", he said. "The train will be off in fifteen minutes and if you count on travelling by it—or care for the reputation of your friend here—you will have to get rid of me first."

The implication of the threat was plain enough to sophisticated Ram Lal. "Is it blackmail?" he asked.

"No. I have your letter in my pocket, and your freedom in my power. I shall give up my claim to both for a thousand rupees."

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When Murugan left the platform three minutes later, he was minus the incriminating letter, but plus the biggest amount he had ever possessed—one thousand rupees, in ten crisp, bluish notes. His heart pounding against his ribs, he hurried towards ris rikshaw, which was parked at the rikshaw stand. His mind travelled ahead of him to his wife, his dead father—and to prosperity. Much too impatient to run home on his legs, he changed his course and darted towards a waiting taxi.

The night's cool air did not check his perspiration. He lighted a 'bidi' inhaled the smoke deep into his lungs, and sat through the journey as if in a trance.

He came to himself with a jolt as the car drew up to a premature halt. "What's wrong?" he queried of the taxi-driver.

"Smell of something burning", said the other, sniffing and looking around. Then his gaze rivetted on Murugan's chest. "Your shirt!" he exclaimed, pointing to the rapidly widening contour of the glow.

Instinctively, Murugan looked down. An unnoticed spark from his 'bidi', fanned steadily by the night breeze as the car sped along, had eaten up the outer flap of his pocket.

"Oh, God", he yelled, fumbling in what remained of his pocket, "oh, God, 'curse' you!"

In his trembling hand he held the charred remnants of his fortune, in which could be discerned only ten signatures of Mr. B. Rama Rau.

'AVIARY'

White in "The Akron Beacon-Journal"

"RUSSIA'S ROBOT"

Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'

A CAT ABOUT THE HOUSE

"I find that when you ask your friends why they keep a cat they're usually very defensive about it. Actually most of us keep cats merely because we like to see a cat about the house. A cat sitting on the hearth in front of the fire, or sleeping in your best armchair—from which you haven't the heart to move it—contributes a feeling of homeliness very dear to most of us."

P. M. Soderberg.

ABRIDGED AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GANDHIJI

AUTOBIOGRAPHY—ABRIDGED by M. K. Gandhi (Hind Kitabs Ltd. Publishers, Bombay. Price Rs. 5-12. pp. 253).
BEYOND THE FOREST by Stuart Engstrand (Cape, 12s-6d. pp. 368).
MODERN AGE AND INDIA (Edited by A. N. Bose. Leftist Book Club. Calcutta. Price Rs. 6 pp. 268).

FOR years we have been hearing how inspiring was the story of Gandhiji's life and his search for Truth.

Now comes the abridged edition of his well-known autobiography "The Story of my Experiments With Truth" with the publishers' trumpets sounding fanfares.

"The abridgement thus places in the hands of the readers a concise account of Manatma Gandhi's life in his own words and should help them to understand the Mahatma's message of truth, non-violence and universal love."

That is doubtful. The book is just a collection of chapters on incidents in his life, and leaves out the disquisitionary sections that reflect his philosophy. If we can call this life of Gandhi's "An Experiment With Truth" it is so in the truest sense. There is the young Gandhi shy with women, rigid in his principles, bubbling with enthusiasms. If we could see him, too, at twenty without seeing his future, we should be surprised and apprehensive that such a personality could lead a nation to freedom. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, for one, seems to have misjudged him. When Gandhi wished to proceed against the Sahib who had insulted him, he said "Tell Gandhi he does not know British officers. If he would earn something and have an easy time here, let him pocket the insult. Tell him he has still to know life." Indeed any intelligent critic would have said the same then.

Yet one of the most fascinating things about this autobiography is the impression which it leaves of this first period. Honesty, single-mindedness and self-discipline—these were virtues that he rated above virtuosity, and it is cheering to realize that a great man can be made, not born. So there is the experiment of his life; his painstaking struggle against an unpromising start, against the odds of colour bar, prejudice, caste and foreign domination, together with the slowly dawning realization of all those who knew him that he would succeed.

Good "Library Book"

In fiction I would put first this month that American writer who has been compared with Dreiser—Stuart Engstrand. His "BEYOND THE FOREST" is one of the good "library books" which American authors produce so fluently.

The theme is again that of the sexually attractive, a moral wife married to the honest doctor, not very efficient in his practice, and still less so in collecting the fees due to him. She has all the restlessness, the wild imagination of a Madame Bovary; he all the ineptness of a Charles Bovary. Her appreciation of her husband is measured solely by the amount of money he can make, and when he fails her, life seems empty to her. Buried as she is in Wisconsin in the depths of the forest, where is she to turn—which way is she going to drift? She drifts into the arms of the rich man who owns all the land around. He behaves shabbily to her, but she cannot let him go, and does not even stop short of murder to hold him back. Her vicious selfishness and ill-temper and her husband's ineptness finally reach a climax. The tide turns and slowly, but surely, we see the declining of the wife's ascendancy and the rising of the man's. Just as finally he realizes that what he had deemed her strength and his need of her, is only her utter weakness, he is freed for ever by her death.

In several different ways this book does not leave a pleasant taste. The theme is not pretty and the treatment is often lurid and sensational. Nor does the heroine Rosa Molina rouse our sympathy and pity as does Madame Bovary. For one, she lacks the passionate courage of Emma Bovary to love and be loved. With her, it is more a selfish desire to escape into the big city, away from her humdrum life.

The book, however, has features of distinction. The minor characters are sharply observed and in Moose, the faithful friend, whom Rosa deliberately kills to silence him, and his charming unsophisticated daughter, as well as in Rosa's down-to-earth, vulgar father we meet with characters who have the ring of life.

Whither Science?

Ceaselessly the trumpet has sounded since the last two hundred years for science, the saviour of mankind. Bertrand Russell and Wells have been piping the tune for the past half century or more.

So one wonders why the twelve distinguished Indian speakers and writers, who have contributed to this series of pamphlets published by the Leftist Book Club under the caption "Modern Age and India", should have thought fit to announce their beliefs in Scientific knowledge as the focus of modernism in the rousing accents of a new dispensation.

"The most glorious characteristic of the spirit of the modern age is its emancipation from dogmas. This emancipation from dogmas has marked the ceaseless pursuit of scientific knowledge in modern times. It has also characterised many of the social experiments in the modern age", says Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta in the first essay.

However as we wend our way through the consecutive chapters, it becomes clear that this platitudinous thesis is merely repeated by the other authors in various well-worn variants. By the time we have come to the end of the sixth chapter the authors have got no further than to suggest yet another well-worn belief—that in most great revolutions and "isms" have lain the seeds of progress and that every revolution was, as Emerson said, but an idea in the mind of a great man. To quote Professor Nirmal Bhattacharyya, "Whether we recognise it or not, mankind has been in all ages, ruled in the last analysis, by their ideas". By the end they are prepared to announce that political civilisation should be advanced by discarding all irrational differences that man has created, for the "Socialised being, the measure of all things—cultural and organisational, national and international." That is the goal held forth before an India at the crossroads!

While one can ponder over such views with respect, one cannot but stop to wonder what purpose their constant re-iteration could serve in these days.

P.D.

In Brief

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851 (A COMMEMORATIVE ALBUM, COMPILED BY C. H. GIBBS-SMITH, H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE 6s:— This attractive and scholarly picture-book of the Great Exhibition is strongly to be recommended to people going in for the Festival of Britain. There are extracts from Queen Victoria's journal and a set of relevant facts and figures. The best section is, however, an entertaining anthology of contemporary comments.

THE 3RD YEAR: Publications division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Rs. 1/8:— A factual account of the achievements of the Government of India and those of the States, which takes you forward to various aspects of national development.

INDIA TO-DAY (Edited and compiled by Sorab P. Patell):— A collection of essays by representative men and women of the present day on topics of public importance and interest vital to India. Fairly informative and authoritative.

P.D.

Some of London's striking dockers are carried away from the court on the shoulders of their "Comrades" (Left is):—WILLIAM JOHNSON of Merseyside; Centre is JOE HARRISON (Leader of the Merseyside strikers); the man on right is not named.

Advent Of 'Comrade Raj'

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(Continued From Page 6)

Russia's most remarkable institution. In the requirements of austerity and dedication imposed on members, it resembled a monastic order. Its tradition of automatic obedience, secrecy, and strict discipline made it akin to a military caste. It served as dynamo, watch-dog, and inspiration of the new regime. It originated policy and was the sole source of political power, yet it did not directly exercise power. That was the function of the government bureaucracy.

The Party instructed, prodded, and supervised the government. This division of tasks was designed to prevent the corrupting effect of high office and power on individual Communists. Most government officials were Party members, but thousands of leading Communists (Stalin, Zinoviev, Bukharin, for instance) did not hold government jobs. Communists addressed one another as 'comrade' and the majority received a uniform low salary which conduced to spartan living and puritanism.

The Communist's duties outnumbered his privileges. The Party expected him and political devotion. Lapses were severely punished.

Russia throbbed with dynamic energy. The cities seemed to be filled with people fresh from the forests and wheat-fields. Young persons dominated every scene. Lenin was fifty-two in 1922, Trotsky forty-three, Stalin forty-three, Zinoviev thirty-nine, Kamenev thirty-nine, Bukharin thirty-four, Radek thirty-seven.

Churning Process

The revolution was a churning process which ground the former ruling castes into dust and allowed new vital forces to rise to the surface. Grateful for the opportunity, they were ready to accept discipline, hard work, and sacrifices. Famine still gripped wide expanses of the country; a meal cost billions of roubles; Russia's inflation was even worse than Germany's. The inherited poverty, aggravated by world war, civil war and revolutionary ravages, staggered me; yet the regime and its supporters manifested neither pessimism nor fatigue.

The revolution broke completely with the past. That was its chief attraction. The past was black. Now the Soviets were groping in an unmapped area towards something never previously seen or sketched. I admired their courage. No one could doubt their sincerity.

(To Be Continued).

FREEDOM BATTLE FROM WYNAD HILLS

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(Continued From Page 8)

had their military quarters then. Nothing else is left to show the precise location, only an old tree stands amidst some heaped stones, where, so say the old people of the place the English did encamp in those days.

Unique Personality

Kerala Varma was an unique personality. While he was adept in the arts of war, he was equally proficient in the fine arts and literary gifts too.

He had a singular frame of mind to transform the battle field into a place of enjoyment; invariably almost every evening at his camp in the hill tracts, one piece of Kathakali was being performed for his delectation.

Various Kathakali songs, that originated from his versatile pen while he was living in the Wynad highlands are still appreciated as the best by the connoisseurs. It is said that Kathakali and war were his two diversions. The bulk of his literary efforts have not seen the light of the day. But many Kathakali songs are attributed to him and they are highly cherished everywhere.

Though one Judas did betray him to his enemies, it does not cloud the fact that he was held in high esteem by all those who did follow him into the battle against the English. Another of the Company's generals has recorded how he was struck by the devotion and regard shown by the residents of Kottayam and Wynad to this indefatigable fighter. That general reiterates that even death could not wipe off the love and esteem on the part of the people of those talukas. We must remember that it is a life-long foe who has uttered those words; we can only imagine what must be the real love those people had for Kerala Varma. It is only a fitting oblation if we can raise a memorial in honour of that personification of patriotism and valour, who sacrificed his life on the altar of freedom, who was capable of enkindling the same spirit and fervour in the minds of all those who did contact him in that fight for independence and the expulsion of the imperialists.

ART NOTES

By D.G.Vyas.

President upholds tradition—Province of Indian art—Danger of exotic influences—Intelligent appreciation of tradition—State patronage to art—Indian film for foreign market—Documentaries to go ahead.

THE tradition plays a vital role in shaping the varying trends of any art. Genuine Indian art, whatever it be, has shown the indigenous tradition as its background, and has, thereby, retained its distinctive character.

The Indian Art tradition was properly evaluated by President Rajendra Prasad a few days ago, when he invited co-operation of artists for Indianising decorations and artistic designs in the Government House. The reason given by him for the proposed revolutionary change was that his official residence was full of English things.

The purpose behind the change designed by the President was clearly stated. India's Government House, as also other official buildings of importance, must look to be Indian in every respect, and art is the force which can impart such distinctiveness to them. The President added that visitors and foreign diplomats would then get a fair idea of Indian art. As a matter of fact, this should be one of the considerations for reinstatement of Indian Art at the governmental level.

The President's legitimate partiality for the indigenous art tradition will be appreciated by many, but it will be criticised as sheer orthodoxy by some who have, in a disingenous manner, disdained the traditional art and have taken a vow to replace it by imitations of western modernists. Such "friends" of Indian art have started to redirect the course of painting and sculpture towards the west; because they have enlisted in their rank a few credulous artists who are willing to obey their commands.

Province Of Design

Though the Central Government has not yet thought it desirable to formulate definite standards with the tradition as their basis, the President has declared himself entirely in favour of the traditional art and has desired the practical application to decorations and designs in his residence. Referring to artists, he struck a note of optimism that they would continue to reflect the Indian background in their work. This was a reassuring statement.

Those, who have appreciated the traditional art, should now endeavour to implant it in life. Propagation of this art will not be ensured by merely hanging a few reproductions or even originals on the walls. In this respect, the significance of the President's proposition needs to be well understood. The entire ensemble of the Government House should be made up of Indian art; and obviously its components will be designs of several things besides paintings and sculpture.

The illogical distinctions of art like the fine and applied should no longer have any place in the art world of free India. Moreover, the term art should connote, besides painting, everything in the province of design irrespective of the medium. From this point of view, art will have an extensive range of utility; and it must be covered so as to bring art back to life, through the channels of its daily requirements. Such art would be the people's heritage and not a monopoly of the small privileged class.

Exotic influence

At present, painting has dominated the scene in which the traditional style and designs have been included. Among other branches of painting, particularly commercial art has, hitherto, shunned a serious advance towards the tradition: but the artists' attention to this defect was recently drawn at the right place. Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. B.G. Kher gave a happy impression of his awareness of the exotic tate of pictorial publicity while inaugurating the exhibition of the Commercial Art Guild held in Bombay.

Mr. Kher sounded a warning against the temptation of imitating artists particularly of the West, and then like the President, he too declared his viewpoint that commercial art should be given the background of the country's cultural heritage. The views, unequivocally expressed by the President and Bombay's Chief Minister should provide a stronger impetus to artists to follow the tradition regardless of the criticism levelled against traditionalists by "worshippers" of western modernism.

Some of the artists, who have embraced modernism and also their guides and philosophers have taken shelter behind the principle of universality in art. They have made out their case that the modernist's way of painting and modelling is a world development and that art knows no frontiers. On the face of it, this argument is fallacious. Why should universality be not claimed for Indian art if it is assigned to the modernist trends? It is absolutely wrong to say that modern art of Europe is a development over Indian art.

Though emphasis has to be laid upon the tradition as the basis or background of artistic endeavour, it is necessary now for the artists to have thorough grasp of what the term tradition in the context of every Indian art connotes. Such knowledge has to be insisted upon as an essential background to training in specialised technique. The range of tradition is very wide but it is not beyond comprehension of the artists. In order to avert the danger of indiscriminate repetition or blind imitation of forms and formulae it is indispensable that the artists should acquire full knowledge of the technique as well as of everything which is comprised in the range of the tradition.

Rush For Patronage

News items frequently show that the demand for state patronage to art has considerably increased following the advent of freedom. Patronage is conveniently interpreted by some artists as liberal grants for their institutions and by others for starting their own. The fault is not entirely theirs. Since patronage through grants was extended by the Government to a few institutions, others have been tempted to share it. Now the Government will find itself in an embarrassing position when it will be approached by some artists for help in starting expensive art institutions.

First of all, the scope and nature of patronage must be decided. As long as the grant continues to be a form of patronage, its amount should be settled in reference to the standards of art and training adopted by the institutions. The glamour attached to the names of institutions or their founders should not be taken as the sole criterion of eligibility for patronage.

To Real Artists

If the Government proceeds to subsidise liberally fashionable institutions founded by others, there will be no end to the expenditure and no savings for support to the real artists. If the Government is anxious to ensure perpetuation of any art of high standards, it should select artists on their merits and not the fadists and fashion-settlers who talk much but show little contribution in their names to the development of any art.

Rightly speaking the state patronage should be directed towards creation of conditions in which artists can work and teach independently and without any anxiety. It should lead towards evolution of the social order in which art is so allocated that the people would be in search of artists and not artists in search of patrons. In the meanwhile, the Government should support arts according to a system and scheme thus avoiding a scramble for securing grants through which influential individuals and institutions will find it easier to emerge successful. Above all, the primary consideration should be given to the case of such artists who have continued the authentic technique of arts like music, dance, architecture and sculpture and who cannot approach the official circles.

Export Of Films

India's export trade should now be so expanded as to include in it the products of her film industry. Mr. K. M. Modi, President of the IMPA, thinks that the present is the most opportune time to place Indian Films in the foreign market. In the context of the export trade, the question of dubbing outstanding Indian films in foreign languages will also have to be considered.

But the export trade in films cannot be treated on the same level as that in other raw commodities or finished products. The films should show to foreign countries something substantial and real about India which they cannot otherwise get to see. This is the basic principle by which export in films will have to be governed. Mr. Modi had the same principle in view when he laid particular stress on production of quality pictures. This is the task which the film producers alone can undertake. The Indian film should be distinctive of the country's heritage in the various components of its ensemble. It should, moreover, present Indian life—past or present—in its true perspective. If the film industry bestirs itself to raise, as a matter of principle, the standard of production, it will not be required to make a special effort to turn out quality pictures for the foreign market.

India's Documentaries

In the decision to spare the Film Division from the axe of retrenchment, the Government of India has taken a welcome step. In the modern world, the documentary film has emerged as powerful medium of international undertaking and instrument of visual education, and it has been freely exploited as such by every advanced country. The work of the Film Division needs to be appreciated by the quality pictures turned out by it and by the length it has gone in covering the wide range of subjects.

In India, there is ample scope for production of documentaries and informational shorts, but the field being unprofitable has not attracted the people in the line in a large number. In the absence of any other well established agency, the Film Division, as a department of the Government, has carried on the function of educating the public and of introducing India to the world. Retrenchment of this unit would have been false economy.

"FEAST"

By T. A. Qamari

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THERE are many of us fond of cinema. We see long queues of ticket buyers at almost all cinema houses. However, surprising though it may appear, I personally seem to have lost interest in films. And a matter for deep regret is that we have hardly any pictures for children—and no children's cinema house at all!

Speaking of the cinema seats in the whole world, do you know that there are over 44 million of these? And what do you think is India's share? Just 4 seats for every 1,000 people. China, Indo-China and Ethiopia have only one each. But the most ample accommodation in cinemas is in tiny Monaco, which has 190; next comes Australia with 182; New Zealand, 149; Britain, 84; and the United States, 83.

Who are the greatest readers of newspapers in the world? Britain, where one daily newspaper is sold for every two persons. And what is our position in that direction? As probably you know many newspapers here have to 'starve' for want of readers. The total world circulation of newspapers is nearly 219 million a day. In Russia there are publications in about 70 languages.

Are we radio enthusiasts? We may be, but many of us cannot afford it. Americans have the largest number of radio sets—566 sets for every one thousand persons. Britain comes second with 227 sets per 1,000 people. At the other end of the list, the people of Pakistan have only one set per 1,000.

The only four countries in the world broadcasting regular television programmes are the United States, outstanding with 98 stations and over 3,700,000 sets; Britain, France and Russia with two transmitters each. Their estimated sets are: Britain, 250,000; France, 25,000; and Russia, 50,000.

These and other interesting facts are given in the book "World Communications," recently compiled by UNESCO. "World Communications" is supposed to be the first attempt to survey all the facilities in the world for giving information and ideas to the people by the Press, Radio, and film.

Just An Idea

As General Evangeline Booth said, It is not how many years we live, but what we do with them. It is not what we possess, but what we are. It is not what we receive, but what we give unto others.

Make Believe

I am a giant, the fear of the land,
The little boys run when I come,
I sleep in the woods with the lions and bears,
And a forest cave is my home.
My breath is like fire and my eyes gleaming coal,
My hands have the strength of ten men,
My feet are so large I can step seven leagues,
And sometimes I even step ten.
I'm a terrible person, you'd better beware.
When you come to the Make Believe land,
For fear holds no terror for such men as me,
I'm a bold bad man, understand!
But when I come home from Make Believe land,
I am only a meek little boy once again,
As mild as a fellow can be.

Ask Your Friends

Brother Devendra Kumar has sent the following:—

(i) Ask your friend, "90 boxes were loaded on a camel. 9 fell down, then how many were left"? Probably he will answer "81".

Then you can deceive him by saying, "You are wrong because when all nine-tea-boxes fell down, none was left then"!

(ii) Similarly ask him to prove that 30 horses have 64 legs. He would say that was impossible.

Then you should say, "Why? It is quite possible that 30 horses have 60 fore legs".

(iii) Is it possible that each soldier got one mango, when the soldiers were 66 in all and mangoes 60 only?

The answer your friend will give, will certainly be in negative. But, no; 60 Sikhs can have 60 mangoes, each one.

Magnetic Boat

Says Sister Padma Shah, you will enjoying making the following toy and playing with it:—

To make a boat that will certainly go places, cut a thin slice off a large cork. Make a paper sail. For a mast, magnetize a darning needle by stroking the needle from end to end with a bar magnet, always in the same direction at least twenty times.

Stick the needle through the paper sail and into the cork. Set the boat in a large pan of water. If it sits lopsided on the water, drop a bit of hot wax on the high side until it rides evenly. Use a bar magnet to lead the boat a merry life.

Stone Age "Xylophone"

The oldest known musical instrument has just come from Indo-China to the Paris "Museum of Man." It consists of ten stones increasing in size from 18 inches to three feet, each stone having a different note when struck. Called a lithophone, it dates back to the Stone Age.

Thistledown

The soft thistledown makes an excellent stuffing for small cushions.

Take a basket and a pair of scissors, as well as gloves to protect your hands, and cut off the downy thistle heads. When you get home place the thistle heads on newspaper in a sunny place out of the wind, and you will soon find masses of thistledown on the paper.

Remove the bits of bud-cases and you will have some of the softest filling possible.

Children enjoying a dip in the water.

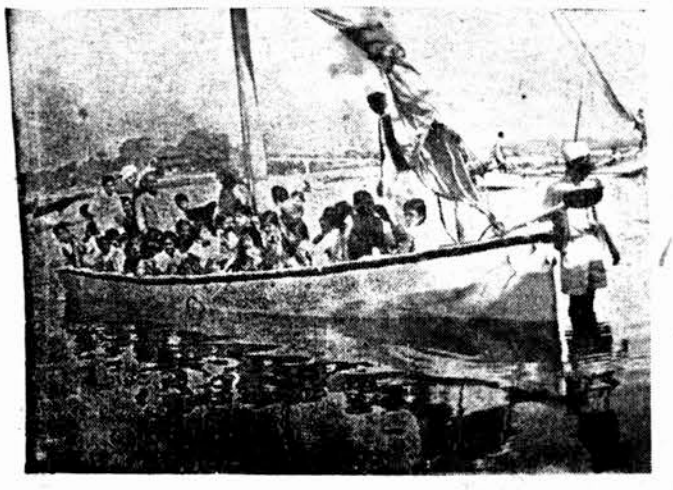
Champion Of Liberty

Argentine has issued new coins bearing a portrait of Jose Francisco de San Martin, who died just 100 years ago.

San Martin is a national hero. He fought in the Spanish Army against Napoleon, and afterwards devoted his life to the struggle against colonial oppression in South America.

After successfully leading the La Plata, or Argentine rebel armies against the Spaniards, he defeated them in Chile and Peru. In Peru he at once abolished slavery.

Paint this picture with your colours or Crayons and send it to Dada "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21, who will be glad to publish your name in this corner.



Ahmedabad Balkan-ji-Bari children on an outing in the Sabarmati river.

Blind Musician

Blindfold one player who stands within a circle of children. He holds a baton (a pencil will do). The players dance around him humming some familiar tune, while the musician beats time with his baton. At a signal from him, the group stops moving. He points his baton in someone's direction, and all the other players must stop humming except that person. If the musician can identify the person from his voice, they exchange places, and if he can't, the game is repeated.

Not Recommended

Susan entered a small cafe and asked if he could have some food.

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, who had just received notice.

"Such as what?" asked Susan.

"Such as it is," replied the waiter.

The Difference

A builder's labourer had the misfortune to fall from the scaffolding of the house on which he was working.

His mates rushed to his assistance, and one of them asked: "Did the fall hurt you, Joe?"

"No," replied Joe; "but the sudden stop did."

Balkan-ji-Bari In Labour Areas

Shri M. P. Vyas of the Labour Welfare Department, Ahmedabad, likes the Balkan-ji-Bari, and he has taken to it kindly. He has started as many as nine Balkan-ji-Bari Units in Ahmedabad. Luckily, the Government of Bombay have agreed to their being affiliated to the Provincial organisation, and thus to remain connected with the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

The children in these Units have stories, games, songs, Ras and Garba dances, and also enjoy Radio news. Recently they arranged outings to Camp Handman, Sabarmati River, Nalak Saheba, and Bhimnath Mahadev. A cinema show was organised for them, and they liked it very much. It is hoped that the other Labour Welfare areas also will soon have Balkan-ji-Bari Centres.

Local Time

A town-dweller on tour asked a villager the time.

"Twelve o'clock, sir," he said.

"Why, I should have thought it was much more than that."

"It never gets more than that round here, sir. It goes up to twelve and then starts all over again."

K O For Kangaroo

A farmer of Conjola, on the south coast of New South Wales, was walking along a bush track when a kangaroo bounded out of the scrub and collided with him.

He seized the kangaroo by the tail and they struggled for 15 minutes, with the animal all the time trying to reach him with its powerful hind feet.

When the kangaroo finally gave up the struggle, the farmer knocked it out with a small sapling.

Do You Know That.....?

The Empire State building, the tallest skyscraper in New York, has accommodation for 25,000 people.

Abnormally high temperatures of, say, over 90 degrees Fahrenheit are not often recorded in Equatorial regions on account of the cloud cover.

Seventy per cent of the world's iodine comes from Chile, where it is produced from nitrate.

In the higher altitudes of the Andes within the tropics there is a very big difference between temperature in the sun-light and in the shade.

Below 3000 feet the sea is quite dark. Some of the fish which live there are luminous.

What About You?

And have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? Why have you delayed? Any difficulty about it? Do you wish to know fuller particulars? Then send for these from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Try and send some of your contributions also which Dada will be glad to publish if found suitable.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21